

7 B f

1

A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
P O X.

2

A
DISSERTATION

ON THE

P O X

A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
P O X:

In which are fully Explain'd, its
Nature, Symptoms, Progress and Cure,
whether in a *Simple* or *Compound* State.

A L S O

A Full Enquiry into the Use of SPECIFICKS,
How far they may be depended on for Cure,
and when, and in what Cases a Salivation is
needful: In which the *Force* and *Efficacy* of
Mercury is freely and mechanically explain'd,
in all Venereal Cases.

With some Remarks

On the MONTPELIER-Practice, and its Ad-
vocates; especially, on a *Letter from a London-
Physician, to his Friend in the Country, &c.* wherein
the Reader will be convinc'd of the Difference of
the Internal and External Use of *Alteratives*. In-
terspers'd with some Histories of Cures perform'd
by *Specificks* and *Salivations*. Also proper Prescrip-
tions for the Cure of the *Venereal Disease* in all its
Stages, are freely communicated.

The Whole being a Succinct Treatise of
that Distemper.

By JOSEPH CAM, M. D.

LONDON, Printed for the Author, and sold by
G. Strahan in Cornhill, E. Midwinter in St. Paul's
Church-yard, T. Corbet at Adison's Head without
Temple-Bar, and T. Hodges on London-Bridge. 1731,

PRICE 1 s. 6 d.

DISSERTATION
ON THE



4 X k



T O

Sir *HANS SLOANE*,
Baronet, M. D.

*President of the Royal College
of Physicians, and of the
Royal Society, and Phy-
sician to His Majesty.*

Honoured Sir !



S You are the First
of your Profession,
under every De-
nomination ; so it
appears, You also are the
First

The Dedication.

First in Candor and Humanity, by condescending to approve of the Endeavours of a mere Stranger to your Person, and permitting me the Honour of your Protection.

In dedicating this my First Volume on the *Venerable Disease* to your Honourable Patronage, I appeal, not only to a Favourer, but a Judge of all such Performances: Such a Sanction must make it be look'd on with an indulgent Eye by the whole *Faculty*.

There

The Dedication.

There is no Law, or Reason, why one Branch of the Profession should be postpon'd to another ; and I hope all of them may be equal, with regard to Learning : Our Aim is the same, namely, the Welfare of Mankind.

Honour'd Sir, I will detain you no longer ; your Leisure is not such as will allow of Preambles : Your Merit is too well known to want *Encomium* ; and therefore I only beg Leave to return my humble Thanks
for

The Dedication.

for permitting me, on this
Occasion, to subscribe my
self,

(Honoured Sir)

Your Most Obligated,

Most Obedient, and

Most Humble Servant

J. Cam.

A



TO THE
READER:



Had not given the World this second Trouble, if a Letter, under the Name of *R. Brown*, had not appear'd, in favour of the *Montpelier*-Method of curing the *Pox* by Friction only. Wherefore as I have answer'd *Willoughby*, so now I answer *Brown*.

Both those Pamphlets are written Artfully, and may therefore delude the unwary Part of Mankind into their Sentiments, to their own Prejudice: And I cannot but hope, these Sheets may contribute to persuade
a

The P R E F A C E.

suade the Afflicted into a better Opinion of *Salvation*.

I have forbore to review my last Pamphlet, lest I might have been tempted to borrow from thence. But if the Reader finds the same Arguments canvass'd, he must expect Answers much resembling each other : Nor can it happen otherwise, where a Person consists with himself.

I have endeavour'd to make this small Book as useful as I could ; and hope that what is intended to follow it, will complete the Design, which has not hitherto been attempted. It is certain, that the Consequences of this Disease are so manifold, that we never may be able to exhaust the Subject : Yet This, and the Sketch that follows, will open a Road to others, who treat of the same Disorder.

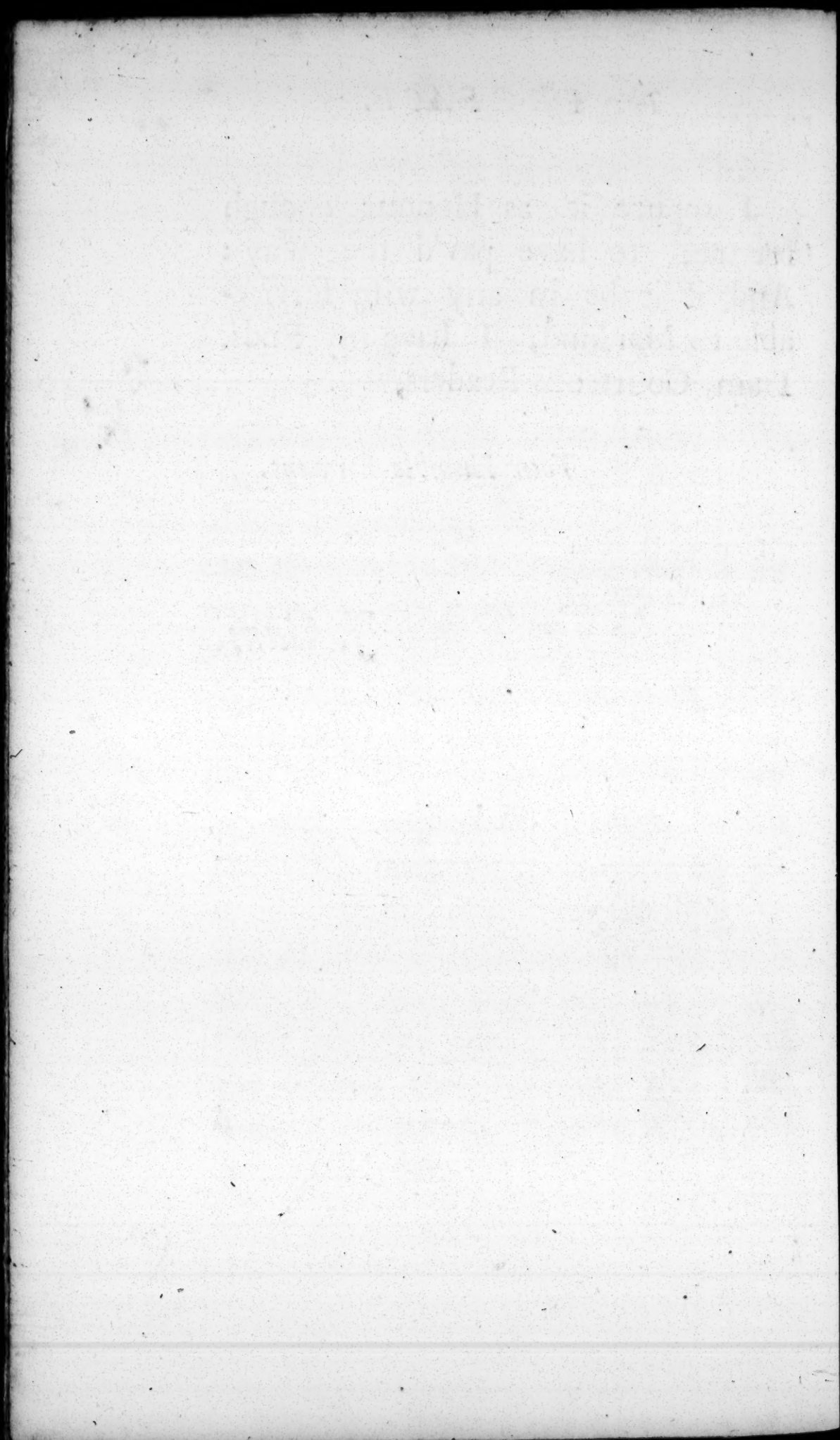
The P R E F A C E.

I repute it as Honour enough
for me, to have pav'd the Way :
And if it be in any wise service-
able to Mankind, I have my Ends.
I am, Courteous Readers,

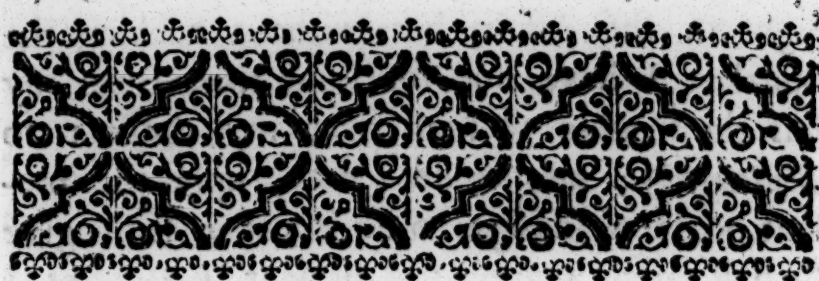
Your Humble Servant.

From my House in
Bow Church-Tard,
near Cheapside.

J. Cam.

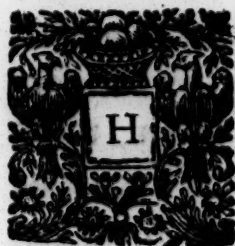


(I)



A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
P O X:
OR, A

Second Vindication of the
Practice of *Salivating*, &c.



HAVING some time ago given
an Answer to Dr. *Willoughby's*
Pamphlet, I design now to take
notice of a *Letter from a Physician*
in London, &c. sign'd R. Brown.
And altho' I believe, both these are fictitious
Names; yet the Error they pretend to propa-
gate,

gate, is of so extensive a nature, that I am willing once more to attempt to set the World right in the Affair, but without robbing the Spittle. I have not for some time given my self the trouble to read over my Answer to *Willoughby*; neither do I now, upon the present occasion, design to do it; but shall give such Reasons against the present *Letter*, as I hope, will convince the World of the Folly of their pretended Success, by *Friction*, in opposition to *Salivation*.

IN the first place, This Gentleman has little consulted Antiquity, or he would never have quoted Dr. *Chicoineau* as the Inventer of this Practice; because before a Salivation, or its Effects were ever known, *Friction* was practis'd; and it was an Excess of that which taught us the Art of Salivating: If therefore this Author would have aim'd at a Propriety of Speech, he should have said, Dr. *Chicoineau* reviv'd the old Practice of *Friction*.

HOWEVER, they who will consult the History of the manner of curing the Venereal Disease heretofore, may be satisfied what forty Work Physicians made with it in those Days: And do they imagine the sagacious Gentlemen of the present Age will return to the Infant-Method of curing this Disease?
We

We are too well satisfied of the Efficacy of Salivations, to return to that Ignorance.

AND altho' it may be said, that Dr. *Chicaineau* has made it safe and effectul too, by his Sagacity and Skill ; all that can amount to no more than this, to wit, that if Quicksilver be made use of as an Alterative, it corrects Acrimonious Humours.

FOR my part, the whole may be admitted, namely, That Mercury rubb'd in is a very good Remedy against the Venereal Taint ; and in this Point neither Dr. *Chicaineau*, nor *Willoughby*, nor *R. Brown* have any Adversaries that I know of : But when they would reject the internal Administration of Mercurials, or a Salivation, as insufficient or dangerous, they go beyond their *Last* ; which is the Subject of the following Sheets.

IT is not very material to quote the Author's Pages. I shall only tell you his Sentiments, and refute them. He says, Friction has a better Effect than giving Mercury inwardly ; for which he assigns no Reason, and in so doing he acted prudently. A strong Assertion in the point of Health, weighs more than fifty Reasons, or many Men in Vogue could not hold their Footing. Moreover, where no Rea-

son can be assign'd, it is a piece of good sense to say nothing, but to assert strongly.

BUT, I say, Mercury exhibited inwardly, has been found by me to have produced such Effects, even without Salivation, that, I confess, I have been astonish'd at its Success. I have taken off a *Pox* with *Mercurius Dulcis*, accurately manag'd, which was accompany'd with Shankers, a Schirrhous *Phymosis*, Blotches, Night-Pains, virulent Running, afflicting Head-Achs, and many other frightful Symptoms; which I could not have believ'd would have yielded to any thing less than a Salivation: And I don't know any Gentleman would punish a Patient with more than was necessary.

QUICKSILVER rubb'd in, enters the Blood; then it circulates along with it, and acts by its Weight, and by its Pores; its Weight determines it to run to the Extremities, whether upwards or downwards; and its Pores sheathe the acrimonious Particles. I shall briefly demonstrate to my Readers, how these Effects are produc'd by it, and then descend to all the Particulars on the internal and external Use of it, and to the Difference that can be expected from such Uses.

PRESCINDING from any Consideration of Mercury, besides the two mention'd, I enter first upon its Weight. The World is well enough acquainted, that Quicksilver is to our Blood nearly as Fifteen to One: So that one Grain of Quicksilver is nearly fifteen times heavier than the same Bulk of Blood. Hence it follows, that six Drams of Mercury, equal to the same Quantity of Blood in Weight, are equal to eighty four, or ninety times that Bulk of Blood: Or, that Blood is in the same Quantity equal, &c. or a thousand three hundred and fifty times as bulky.

IF then the Section of a Vessel holds a Dram of Blood, that same Section will contain near fifteen Drams of Quicksilver: But what do we expect of Vessels? Do we imagine they can bear a Load like this? Nor is it probable, that the Blood can suspend such a quantity of so heavy a Drug, without Injury done to the tender Lymphaticks. All heavier Liquors or Bodies than the Blood, fall down by Urine, or are carried off by the Pores; because it cannot bear long in it, being so much more specifically heavy than it.

WE experience that the Blood scarce bears more than two Drams of Mercury, till it throws it self off by Stools, Sweat, Urine or by Salivation: And they who pretend to follow this new Method, find by Experience also, that they have much ado to prevent a Salivation. So that Mercury, when heap'd up to a certain quantity, will run off by some Emunctory, and will no longer be detain'd from Flight.

WHEREFORE when this Author affirms he never finds Mercury to cure better, than when it does not run off, he is not aware of the Mistake he necessarily falls into: For it is evident by the *Areometer*, that when the Blood becomes heavy to a certain degree, it is then at a stand; because the remainder runs off by the Pores, Urine, the Salival Ducts, or by some other Outlet.

It fares then with Quicksilver and our Blood as it does with some Purgatives, and Water, which if you infuse, or decoct to an excessive Degree in a small quantity of Fluid, they will not work the more strongly for that, than if a small Dose had been made use of. Thus, if an Ounce of *Sena* be infused in four Ounces of Water, that Quantity being capable of receiving only one Dram and half; the first Infusion will work no more than the latter. PRO-

PROPORTION is accurately to be observ'd by those who attempt to cure Diseases ; and as the Water is not capable of suspending an Ounce of *Sena*, neither is the Blood able to suspend six Drams of Quicksilver ; but it runs off *quæ datur porta* : Wherefore the Assertion made of its Stay, is an imaginary one, and not founded on Experience.

HOWEVER, as it is justly remark'd, that Quicksilver acts by its Weight, so it is not new to affirm it ; and by this Property is it determin'd to attack the Head and upper Glands ; for heavy Bodies are carried farthest in all Motions : So that Obstructions in the Extremities are powerfully remov'd by it. And this will happen, so long as it can be retain'd, or can agitate the Blood, which it plainly does all the time of a Salivation : For Persons under this Operation, are in a Fever thro' the whole Course of it, which declines as the Mercury runs off, and which evidently increases upon the rising of the Spitting, so as to raise Swoonings, Head-Achs, Thirst, and all the other Signs of an high Fever.

IF then the leisurely Method of rubbing the Quicksilver in, gives it an opportunity of running off by the Skin or Urine, the Position of its being retain'd to all that Quantity in the Blood

Blood at once, is false. So that the Difficulty we have in salivating some Persons arises from the Patency of their Pores. We must not then imagine, that every one to whom we are oblig'd to give great Quantities of Quicksilver before we can raise a Salivation, retains all the Quantity in his Vessels ; but it runs off almost as fast as it is given. And I have seen several Examples of such Constitutions, where all the Art that could be used was not sufficient to raise a Salivation to satisfaction : And whereas the *French* do generally premise a warm Bath before a Salivation, to open the Pores ; in this Case the Reverse ought to be done ; namely we should previously make a discreet use of a cold Bath, and *Bristol-Waters*, that the Pores of the Skin of the Intestines and Kidneys may be reduced to a certain Compass : At the same time emollient Gargles and Fomentations should be made use of to the Chaps, in order to relax the Glands there : And then, when we have given a sufficient Quantity of Mercury, it would find an easier Exit thro' the Mouth than elsewhere ; and instead of running off by any other Emunctories, it will pass thro' the Glands of the Mouth, and a Salivation will succeed the Exhibition or Friction.

Thus I have known a Person, who could not be salivated in his warm Room, but upon

I hope by this time it appears to my Readers, that whether we salivate, or give inwardly, or apply outwardly Mercury to such a Quantity as to cure the *Venereal Disease*, it must be cured by the Quicksilver: And as we are convinced, that Medicines work always the strongest when the most of them are contained in the Blood, there is good reason to believe, that there is the most Mercury in the Blood, when it raises a Salivation; which is found in fact to be true, by the Urine and *Saliva* with an Areometer; and a Salivation is the strongest Effect of Quicksilver.

FROM what I have advanc'd, my Readers will easily perceive the Falshood of the Pamphleteers Assertion, *viz.* that then the Effect of Mercury is least, when a Salivation ensues ; Whereas by Experiments and Reason it appears then to be more abounding in the Blood : And they themselves are convinced of it ; because they leave off Anointing, when they perceive a Spitting coming on ; and let it run off when it abounds. If they knew their own Meaning, they would say, that its Effects are greatest, when the Blood is loaded to such a degree, as to approach to a Salivation only, and not to raise it. And in this they are

mistaken: For it is then most loaden, when it salivates; and if Obstructions will yield at all, it is. when we spit.

I am aware of an Objection they make, in which we must trust to their Veracity; to wit, that after two or three Salivations, Friction has answer'd the end which the Salivation fail'd of. But the same has been found true also by Mercurial Alteratives; and therefore this is nothing new to us: The reason of which I will give you in as few Words as the designed Brevity will allow of.

IN all Venereal Taints we are to consider the Quantity of Venom in the Blood-Vessels: If a large Quantity is contained, a great Discharge becomes necessary: And as it is safer to evacuate gently, and proportionably to the Strength of the Patient; so it is better to cure by two or three Salivations that are moderate, than by one too exorbitant; this may be well attested by some, and too well remember'd by others. But gentle Salivations don't always cure; they leave Remnants of the Matter behind, which must either be cured by another Salivation, or by Alteratives. If a Physician concern'd, judges a Patient highly Pox'd, but weak, it is next to impossible to cure this Patient at once, or by one Salivation; the Matter may be discharg'd in part, and time may be given

(II)

given to recruit his Strength, before another Salivation is attempted: Or, some Alteratives may be administer'd to change the Texture of the Blood. Now it is possible, that an honest Physician or Surgeon may have done Justice to the Patient, by salivating him gently; but the Disease not being entirely rooted out by these means, and the Patient meeting with a Pretender, is persuaded into his Measures, and is thereby set right. But this is no more than what these honest Men, before mentioned, would have effected, if they had not been prevented. This ought to be no Impediment from applying to ingenious and skilful Men, nor any Encouragement for flying to Empiricks; because if they had continu'd with their former Friends, they would have done them Justice. Thus it is that false Conclusions are often drawn in favour of irregular Practices, which upon further Experience, are found to be of no effect. And surely, if we speak with regard to Friction and a Salivation, we may grant, that Friction or Alteratives have cured, when a Salivation has fallen short. But then, the Reverse will often prove true, namely, that we daily experience, when Alteratives have fail'd, a Salivation has succeeded. Let every one talk according to his Observations; and I dare hazard my Reputation upon the matter, that if Friction should come in fashion, we shall still see Salivations as frequent as they

are at this present time ; because it is not possible that any Mercury should act so powerfully by one Operation as by two ; that is, it is impossible that Mercury should not answer better by discharging the Venereal Matter, and altering it also, than by altering it only ; For it is hard to trust to the Alteration of such acrimonious Juices ; they sometimes lift up their Heads again, and let go their Correcter, especially such as are not connatural to the Blood ; and Minerals and Metals are of too rigid a nature for it. Hence is it common for Persons to relapse after such heavy Drugs, if they don't maintain their ground by proper ordering of the Six Non-naturals.

THE *Friectors* suppose the *Salivators* to lay a mighty stress upon the *Fætor* of the *Saliva* that is discharged ; as if they would from thence prove how virulent it must be, since it smells ; and then they gravely answer, that tho' there were no Venereal Taint in the Blood, yet a Salivation would have the same Effect, and it would make the Mouth swell, and the Spittle smell in the same offensive manner.

THIS is a Farce of the *Friectors* making : Doubtless, wherever Juices of Heterogeneous Parts are put into Motion, they will smell offensively. And as the Blood is a Mixture of Salts of various kinds, namely, fix'd, volatile
and
acid

and saline ; also of oleous Parts of different Degrees of Digestion, swimming in an aqueous Vehicle : The Agitation of these will necessarily produce an offensive Smell. These Salts I have named are naturally in the Blood ; and we find our Sweat is often offensive by Exercise alone : But if moreover, we inoculate another acriminous Salt, which is so corrosive as to prey upon our Bones, it may with great Justice be affirm'd, that at that time the Blood is more Heterogeneous than it was before, and that upon the Salivation the Spittle may be allow'd to have a Smell a little more offensive. Be this how it may, I don't insist upon the Smell to be material to the Cure : It is sufficient, that when the Spittle ceases to smell offensively, the Mercury has done its business ; that is, is gone out of the Blood, and moves it no more. All our Enquiry ought to be, concerning the utter Discharge of it. If all the Symptoms vanish upon a Salivation, it has answer'd our purpose ; if they have not, we must consider how further to attack it : And I fear, too many are at a stand in this point ; because they are not capable of understanding how far the Juices offend, or in what manner ; they have not apply'd to the Discovery of the Causes in particular ; they have either a superficial, or too general an Idea of them ; and in such a Supposition Error is unavoidable, or, at least, Chance will not always answer their Expectation. Must so
 ef-

effectual a Remedy undergo then so undeserv'd
 a Fate, as to be discredited for want of Skill
 in those that follow the Practice? This is do-
 ing great Injustice to a Noble Method. Would
 it not be a harsh Conclusion, that because
 some Men of Note have dropp'd under *well*
reputed Hands in a Salivation, that therefore
 it ought never to be put in practice? Great
 Men will sometimes fail; their Hurry, or
 their Inadvertency, or their late Acquaintance
 with the Constitution of the Patient, or some
 peculiar Aversion in the Patient to Mercury,
 that never was try'd, may cause Miscarriages.
 All are not drown'd in the Fountain they
 drink at: Millions quench their Thirst, for
 one that falls in: And surely none refuse to
 gratifie their Palate, because one suffer'd: But
 even *Friction* it self does not prevent Mis-
 carriages: I appeal to themselves as Witnes-
 ses, where they acknowledge *Blunders possible*.
 In both Cases; that is, whether we salivate,
 or not, Regard is had to the Symptoms that
 reign. I must say so far in favour of Altera-
 tives, especially internal ones, that in an ad-
 vanc'd Degree they have their Uses: But
 where the whole Mass is corrupted and pu-
 trefy'd, what Alteratives are equal to a Sa-
 livation in such a Case? The old Mass must
 be discharg'd, and new Blood must be sup-
 ply'd; and as there is not a more lasting
 Discharge, nor a more universal one, than a
 Sa'i-

Salivation; it bids the fairest for the Cure of such a rooted Acrimony, and in fact, daily Experience confirms it to be the most effectual: None but such as are not skill'd in the management of it deny it. It is indeed troublesome to the Patients; but I fear, it is more troublesome to the Defamers of it; their Miscarryings and their Ignorance terrifie them from attempting it: And I can't blame them for refraining from an Operation they have no Judgment how to raise, how to carry on, or how to advance or check, as occasion requires. These are Curious Points, and demand a sedate and skilful Person to manage them. Wherefore to sum up the whole, I say, it is not material whether the Spittle smell or not, so the Mercury carry off the original Symptoms of the Disease; that is, so the Scabs, the nocturnal Pains, the Nodes, the Gonorrhœa, &c. do disappear: For so long as these, or any other Symptoms remain, so far the Salivation fails of its proper and desir'd Effect: But if in the Course of it these disappear, we then know it will be effectual, and it ought to be carry'd on no farther, than we are satisfy'd of these nam'd Symptoms.

THE *Friſtor* gives ſo frightful a Deſcription of a Salivation, that it plainly appears to me, he never has ſeen a Modern one; and therefore he has only read ſome old Authors concerning it: Whereupon I will take the pains to compare a real one, and his fictitious one together, that the World may be undeceiv'd in the point.

WHEN a Salivation is undertaken, we give every Morning and Evening ten Grains, a Scruple, or half a Dram of Calomel, till the Head begins to ach, the Jaws and Teeth begin to grumble, the Mouth ſwells a little, and Spittle runs: Then we ceaſe from giving more, till we ſee how much they ſpit a-day. This Spitting is to be proportion'd according to the Strength of the Patient, and the Cauſe conjunctly. Suppoſe then they ſpit a Quart a Day; they will appear to have Chaps a little ſwell'd, and to ſpit as if they had chew'd Maſtick, or taken a Pipe of Tobacco; and their Tongues will in Proceſs of time be a little ex-coriated with the Sharpneſs of the Humours. Now take in the *Friſtors* Account of a Salivation, he tells us, their Head is ſwell'd to more than twice their natural Size; their Eyes ready to burſt, and fly out; the Teeth all looſe, and juſt dropping out of their Sockets, beſides a want of Reſt and Nouriſhment for Weeks together;

gether ; and all that time to do nothing but drivel out a foetid filthy Matter, that renders a Person nauseous to himself, and to all that come near him. And yet all that I have said, comes vastly short, and is but a very slight and imperfect Representation of what is constantly seen and suffered in *every* Salivation. Thus do ignorant Men talk with an unparallel'd Effrontery, and, like weak Men, betray themselves whilst they are speaking. Were this the Case, I know no Man would be willing to attempt a Second upon the failure of the First : And I will not affirm what might have been done fifty Years ago, when a Notion prevail'd, That nothing was too severe to get rid of the Poison : But so many Tryals made since in this very *Metropolis*, have taught us better things. And if my Credit may pass, after a thirty Years Experience on Salivation, I have ever found my purpose without these Bugbears. Persons who can mumble, if not eat, who can laugh, talk, play at Cards, Tables, or Chess, and walk about the Room, must be under no great Confinement ; and this is generally the Case after a Salivation is rais'd : It is very true, that before it rises with some, they complain of Sicknefs and Faintnefs, which however, is remedied by a Glafs of burnt Wine or any Cordial, and others are perplex'd with Fluxes, because the Mercury runs downwards, and some

Caution must be made use of to make it stay, and mount upwards: But otherwise it generally rises kindly, and in such a manner, that our Acquaintance only can know what ails the Patient. I say therefore, to deny Salivation, to paint it in false Colours, and to make it pass for a frightful Operation, is an effect of Art and Design; that whilst you give a Terror to the Readers, you may the more readily cause them to embrace a useless and trifling Alterative, in many cases, with a greater Gust. This will for a while answer the *Friectors* Ends, and in some low Cases, the Patient's: But in an advanc'd and confirm'd *Pox*, where the Number of bad and Frightful Symptoms denotes a Virulency of the highest nature, I decline the use of Alteratives; and that Justice may be done to the Patient, betake my self to a Salivation, which seldom deceives me. Not that I always find the Patient thoroughly cured; because sometimes it may happen that there are some Remains, which must be remedy'd, either by a Second gentle Spitting at a proper distance, or by Alteratives. And let them speak on; these Assertions will bear the test, since they are founded upon a long Experience, which depends upon stubborn Facts as its Witnesses.

MOREOVER, a Salivation is generally a Three Weeks Confinement ; and a Friction confines the Patients five or six Weeks at least ; and if the Virulency be great, a much longer time ; and it happens also, that a Salivation is often the Consequence of a Friction : So that, considering a Salivation it falsely described by the *Frictor*, that a much longer time is required by the new Method (as they are pleased to call it) and that a Salivation does also frequently ensue, who is he that would not prefer a Salivation to their troublesome Cure ? Men of Fortune have Leisure to trifle their time away at their Pleasure ; and if they approve of it, they may take their choice : But this Town is a Place of Business ; and they who have fallen into the Misfortune, must get rid of it with the greatest Expedition possible : They have not Leisure to be kept under a Confinement for Seven or Eight Weeks together, waiting for the Effects of an uncertain Method, and must very probably at last have recourse to the true and only Method of Cure, for a confirm'd Taint. And considering the Size of *London* and *Montpelier*, you will find the former exceeds the latter near forty times ; and by the great Numbers there are here, in comparison to those there, we shall find reason to conclude, there are forty Patients cured here, to

one there : And if they keep close to the Method of Friction, altho' none are carried off, yet few, whose Disease is fixed, will be cur'd For it is impossible that Friction can effect more than Alteratives ; and they have never yet been found to answer like a Salivation.

It is in this Disease, as in all others, if the depraved Humours abound, they require Discharges ; and when the Redundance is carry'd off, then Alteratives take place for the Remainder. And it is in this Case as in all others, that in Discharges, both good and bad Humours are hurried out of the Body, there being no Election in them. However, among the good are bad ; and they being carry'd off discreetly, or as long as the Patients can bear them, we are next to alter the Remainder. If this is the Affair in all other Humours, what forbids it to be so in the *Veneral Disease* ? No Humour is more malignant, or makes greater or quicker Havock in Human Bodies, than this does : And surely, if there be a Method that can evacuate it safely and effectually with speed, that Method (Circumstances allowing) ought to precede all others. And where Success for above half a Century, has prov'd beyond all dispute, the Efficacy and Certainty of the Method, then to turn Patrons for a reviv'd ineffectual Remedy, is treading under foot all Experience, and re-
turning

turning back to the Ignorance of former Ages.

I hope, my Readers will perceive by what is here advanced, as well as in a former Pamphlet of mine on *Specificks*, that I can't only boast of curing that way ; but have actually performed the same, in many Cases, even beyond my own Expectation : But yet there is so great a Preference to be given to Salivation in the Cure of the *Venereal Disease*, that when *Specificks* prove ineffectual, a Salivation must of course succeed : And where the Patient's Strength fails under that Course, we must content our selves with performing the remainder of the Cure with *Alteratives* : Each of them has its Limits. Where the whole Mass is corrupted, nothing will serve the turn besides a Salivation. But this will not answer our purpose, if the Solids are injur'd : So that, when the Humours are not extravasated, but are still hurried on in the Vessels, Salivations become useful, and even necessary : But, as I have already said, they are limited : For where any Bone becomes Carious, or an Ulcer is bred in the Lungs, or in any of the *Viscera*, and even in the Body of the Womb, of how little Service they are, all that have made any Observation must know. In such Cases let the *Fric'tors* give us Examples of Recoveries, and we will give up the Cause. Till when, let them

them leave us in possession of an experienc'd Method, which nothing as yet has ever excell'd, nor ever will : For *propter quod tale*, & *illud magis tale* : Or, if Mercury cures a Disease, the more there is of it, the more certain will the Cure be ; but then it is most in the Blood, when it salivates.

THE Effects that a greater Gravity naturally produces on Fluids at Rest, is to descend with a Force proportionable to its Excess of Gravity above that of the Fluid it is immers'd in. Suppose then, Mercury be thrown into Water ; as Mercury is fifteen times heavier in the same Bulk than Water, it will lose in that Fluid no more than so much of its Weight as the Weight of Water of that Bulk amounts to : So that fifteen Grains of Mercury will lose one Grain Weight, and will descend to the bottom of the Vessel with a Force equal to fourteen Grains.

THERE is another Consideration occurs to be weigh'd, which is the Cohesion of the Fluid the Mercury is immers'd in. Some Liquors are lighter than Water, yet infinitely more cohesive than Water. Were it not therefore upon the account of Cohesion, the Mercury would fall to the Bottom of the Vessel readily, with yet a greater force than it did in Water ; But this Impediment being in the way,

way, it descends slowly, if at all. Cohesion depends upon Contact, and the more Parts Surfaces touch in, the more will their Bodies cohere. Mercury is not cohesive; because, as we can divide it, it runs into small Spheres, and Circular or Spherical Bodies touch each other in the fewest Points, and therefore cohere the least. We must conclude then, that the farther Bodies recede from such a Spherical Figure, they must cohere the more: And therefore a glutinous Body must be made up of plain Surfaces, lying parallel to each other, and cohering strongly.

WHERE the Cohesion between the Body immers'd and the Fluid, is equal, the force with which the Body descends, is equal to the Body's Bulk of the Fluid: But where the Cohesion is greater, as in Jellies and Rheumatick Blood, or in any Viscidities, the force requir'd to break thro' it, is proportionable to the Surfaces; the Measure of which cannot be better determin'd than by the common Scale. In a less Cohesion a smaller Weight will lift up the Arm, and in a greater Weight a greater will be required.

How-

H O W E V E R we use this Cohesion, certain we are, that the heaviest Body is resisted upon these two Considerations from descending. But we don't view a Body at Rest: For we consider it under a projectile Motion; and so it is in the Blood; the Heart's force drives all the Bodies forward in the Vessels; and then the Body in motion, drives the resisting Fluids out of its way, according to its Excess of Quantity of Matter, according to its Surface, and lastly, according to the Velocity with which it is driven forwards.

I have already shewn, that Mercury exceeds the specifick Gravity of the Blood nearly as fourteen to one; and then its Bulk is nearly fourteen times less; but the Velocity is equal in both Cases. From these given Propositions, we know, that Mercury is less retarded than the Blood, and resists more strongly than it. Hence will the same projectile Motion carry Mercury farther at one stroke than the Blood. At every Pulsation then the Mercury will be farthest from the Heart, and first at every Emunctory: So that it will force thro' all Cohesions, and enter the Outlets first. Hence may it readily be conceived, why, when Mercury is given, the Blood is divided into a larger Bulk, why it is attenuated, why Blood often runs out of
the

the Mouth in a Salivation, why a Fever attends a Salivation, or even a plentiful Administration of Mercury, and why it is safer that Mercury should run off, than be kept in the Blood ; I will give my Readers a short View of all these Incidents, and then descend to shew how it sheaths the Venereal Venom.

MERCURY divides the Blood into a larger Bulk ; because those Parts which touch'd before, are separated by the Particles of Mercury driven in among them ; and the Consequence of this Division is, that the Blood takes up more room in the Vessels, than it did before, and that the Vessels are therefore fuller respectively than they were, and the Pulse will then grow larger and fuller in proportion as the Arteries are more distended.

THAT this Division is the Cause of the Blood's possessing a greater space, and that this Intumescence is its Effect, follow naturally from the ensuing Reasoning, *viz.*

BODIES closely united, will sink in any Fluid ; which, when they are pulveriz'd, will be resisted in their Descent, and will therefore swim. In like manner, the Blood's close Union makes it heavier specifically ; and

E

it

it is from hence that it takes up less room; but as soon as it is split into a greater Number of Particles, it then enlarges its Space, and distends the Vessels that contain it: For the Particles are at a greater distance from each other than before; and the greater the Division, the greater is the Distance between every Particle: So that at last, when the Blood coheres very little, as it will do by the force of the Mercury, then the Bulk becomes larger, and the Distention of the Vessels will be augmented.

T H A T this Division encreases the Blood's Attenuation, is evident; because *Attenuation* is but another Word for Comminution, or breaking of Particles into their constituent Parts: There is first, an Intrusion of a Body between the Particles; then these Particles are divided, and rubb'd against each other, so that they will readily glide over each other, or take any Position that an easie Motion impresses on them.

T H I S is the adequate *Idea* we conceive of Attenuation; and in this State the Particles become very minute and globular; which is the healthy Figure the Blood and Juices should have.

BUT

BUT it often happens, that in a Salivation the Blood runs out of the Mouth, Nose, Kidneys or Intestines in a large Quantity from this Attenuation very far advanced: For if the Blood be highly divided, it then takes up too much room, and the Vessels become incapable of holding it, their small Extremities are stretch'd, and the Particles being now of a small Diameter, force themselves into the evanescent Arteries, and run out readily, their Curvatures being made more direct and fitter for Secretion. Hence these Hemorrhages are a Testimony of its Dilatation, Division and Tenuity. Hence some affirm, they never find Salivations to prove more effectual than when such an Accident supervenes: And this Truth, I my self am certain of, that when Persons under a Salivation have drivell'd above a Quart or two of blood, then I am fully satisfy'd they will recover better than if no such Accident had happen'd. As to the Reason of it, I will only conjecture, that where the Mercury has divided the Blood strenuously, it is probable that all those cohering Causes are destroy'd; that is, that the Points which connected Particles together, are broken quite off from the Globules in which they were engag'd, that then the Globules are in their natural Figure, and can run forward without Impediment, or without danger of

darting into the Fibres, and tearing them into *Ulcers* or *Caries* : In short, they become Bál-samick from Caustick, and Sound from Un-sound. And altho' this bloody Spittle is not the Cause of the Cure ; yet it is a certain sign of a compleat Attenuation, and a perfect Destruction of the acrimonious Points that produc'd those dreadful Effects.

THIS I have often found to hold true, in the Cure of the Venereal Disease ; and having taken the *Phænomenon* in various Lights, cannot find a more reasonable Account of it, than what I have here explained, submitting my Sentiments to better Judgments, and to farther Experience. The Fact is true, and that is all I pretend to say : If I fail in the Reason, I am ready to accept any better offer'd, being determin'd never to cavil in Points that may admit of Dispute, which, I am very sensible, these my Sentiments may : And I shall proceed to explain what I have advanc'd farther on the Effects of Mercury.

WHEN we give Quicksilver in the *Iliac Passion*, it is given barely for the sake of its Weight and Fluidity : As it is weighty, it presses forwards, and promotes the peristaltick Motion of the Guts ; and as it is fluid, it penetrates into the minutest Chinks, as also among

among the *Pus* ; so that it pierces, and runs thro' the Body, if the Affair can be effected at all. It is the Physicians *Asylum* : For no Man cares to try extreme Remedies, till all others prove ineffectual. In the Case here named, I have known large Quantities given and repeated, till the Disease had yielded : And there is, doubtless, the same reason to administer in Vomitings which become obstinate, as has been found by Experience ; and in the Vomitings of Children, I am informed, that two or three Grains produce a very desirable Effect. Upon the same account is it given to procure a speedy Birth : For as soon as it enters the Blood, it gives a greater *Pondus* to it ; so that each Pulsation of the Artery is augmented in its *Magnitude*, and in its Strength. First, it necessarily increases the Space of the Pulse ; for that is augmented with the Surface of the Blood, and this grows in proportion, as the Blood is divided into a greater Number of *Molecules*, which is the Work of Agitation : And the Strength of any Stroke is as the Weight of the Percutient Body. I abstract here from the Velocity of the Body in motion : Wherefore the Stroke of an Artery loaden with Mercury is fourteen times greater than it is by Nature. Who then can wonder, that Quicksilver will make Women miscarry ? Hence Women with Child should be carefully salivated ; and Mercurials
 should

should be given with great Caution in pregnant pocky Women ; particularly in the beginning and last Months, where the Child is not yet fixed, or begins to be loose : For then the Blood will shake off the Burthen from its Root, and they will miscarry as soon as that is done.

FEVERS do always accompany a plentiful Use of Mercurials : For as a Fever depends on a more frequent Contraction of the Heart ; and as the Heart contracts it self, whenever its Walls are distracted to a certain degree of Dilatation ; the Blood now taking up a greater space than it did before, a less quantity of Matter causes a Contraction than it did before. Now, as the same Quantity is to be circulated in the same time, the Contractions will be more frequent, to compensate the Quantity that is wanting to be sent forward : But as this Reasoning may not be readily comprehended by all, I shall make my Meaning better understood, by coming nearer to every one's Capacity.

MERCURY tosses the Blood in the Vessels with great force ; and wherever Particles are mov'd with Violence against the Sides of Vessels, if they have any heterogeneous Parts in them, they grow hot, and smoke. This Heat and Commotion contracts the Heart
with

with such Vehemence, that at every Pulsation presses the Blood together, and causes the contrary Parts to effervesce : And thus an extraordinary Heat or Fever arises, whose Symptoms are Head-achs, Thirst, want of Appetite, Lassitude, Watchings and such like. In every Salivation the Head aches ; because as each Section of the Vessels contains much more than at another time, or however, is more distended ; and as the Bones and Membranes don't readily give way, or not at all ; therefore this Distention being communicated to the Brain, raises an Idea of Pain ; and were it not for the Flux that follows, this Pain would grow intolerable, and even endanger Life.

AND (by way of Digression) I would only ask the *Friestors*, whether in their Course the Head ever aches so violently, as in a Salivation ? If it does, they surely kill their Patients, who cannot bear so long a course of Pain, without being endanger'd, and worn out. If it does not, then may they give up the Argument they endeavour to propagate ; to wit, that the more Mercury is retain'd, the greater good we must expect : For in their Course the Effects are less ; because there is a less Quantity of it in the Blood ; and too little a Quantity is as ineffectual, as a large one is destructive. *Thirst* is the consequence

quence of Heat : And as the Heat of the Sun parches the Earth, and exhales its Moisture ; so the Heat of our Breath exhales the watry Parts of the *Saliva*, and leaves a Crust behind, which gives a Sensation of Thirst. *Nauseousness* and *Want of Appetite* are plain Arguments of the Secretion's being deprav'd, which naturally ought to be *Saline* and *Acid* : But now all the Humours are under Confusion, and are carried upwards ; the Stomach is not only depriv'd of its usual Quantity, but is also of a different Nature to what it should be ; and therefore there is wanting a proportionate Irritation. *Lassitude* is a Distention of its kind : For whereas the whole Mass is now under larger Dimensions, the Vessels press every where more than usually, and the Nerves cannot fail of taking part in this Pressure : If they are press'd too hard, the Liquor they contain is hinder'd in its Course ; there follows then an Inability or Unwillingness to Motion, which, in other Words, is a Lassitude. *Sleep* depends upon a quiet Motion of the Spirits thro' the Nerves : But if the Blood be hurried forwards, the Spirits must partake of the same Hurry ; and whilst they are pass'd hastily thro' their Channels, Oscillations will ensue, which is an Effect opposite to their quiet Motion, and placid Oscillations. But the Opposite to Sleep is *Watching* : Therefore if the first depends on
a flow

a slow and languid Motion of the Fluids, and a slow Vibration of the Fibres; the latter will depend on their Contraries, which are caus'd by the Force the Mercury impresses on the Solids and Fluids.

I affirm it safer, that the Mercury should cause a Discharge, than that it should be retain'd, for the following Reasons; because the Retention of a heavier Body, such as Metal, dashes against the smaller Vessels with an Impulse infinitely greater than by Nature they are accusom'd to. So that if any Obstruction should be stubborn, the Force would be so far from removing this Impaction, that it would inflame or tear the Capillaries in the Act, and so cause a Cancer or a Rupture, and an Extravasation of the Fluids. This appears in Fact to be true in such Cases as Mercury is imprudently administer'd in: For in scrophulous Cases, which depend on viscous Condensations, the Mercury does no good, but harm; the Blood enforc'd by it, pushes against an invincible Obstacle in so violent a manner, that it inflames the Vessels above the Obstruction, and those about it so much, that there is added to this obstinate Obstruction, an Inflammation, and a *Scirrus* or *Scrophula*, or *Struma* is turned into a Cancer thereby, or an Imposthume ensues: Whereas, if the Metal pierces the secretory Ducts or

F

last

last Canals, it runs thro' the Obstructions, and carries the unequal Mixture off : And it is the Business of a skilful Physician to supply agreeable Particles anew. Again, our Vessels were never made of such strong Fibres, as to carry Metallick Parts in them for any space of time.

FOR Example ; for six or eight Weeks together these Parts are of such a Weight, that they force their own way out assoon as the Blood is impregnated fully with them. 'Tis a Folly to expect that the Blood should carry eight or ten Drams of it in the course of Circulation : No, when a certain quantity is rubbed in, or swallowed down, tho' ever so leisurely, if such a Burthen be forc'd in, it either runs off by Stool, Urine or Spittle, and then is the greatest quantity in our Vessels, when it begins to run off.

UPON these accounts I esteem it more eligible, that Mercury should force it self and the Humours off, than that both should be retain'd : And Alteratives are never safe any further, than as they destroy Cohesions, and carry off the cohering Parts, which, were they retain'd, would ever and anon be raising the same Cohesions, assoon as the Metallick Particles had deserted them, which they naturally would.

IN this View I have put the Case, I hope it will readily appear to any thinking Person, that it is safer that a Discharge should ensue, than that it should be retain'd. But that which confirms the Reasoning, is repeated Experience : No Person that has practis'd ever so little, is thoroughly cured without a Salivation, if he has a *Confirmed Pox*. How many have I seen go through all the Tribe of Pectorals in a Pocky Consumption, without any Advantage, till a Salivation was rais'd suitable to the Patients Strength ! No Alteratives prov'd equal to the Case ; *Spaw*-Waters, Asses Milk, Sham Asses Milk, Decoctions of gelatinous Medicines, could not dilute or obtund the Acrimony. We were oblig'd to salivate first, and then make use of proper Pectorals, before any Advances could be made in the Cure. And if we were to speak properly, Alteratives there are none in such a Case ; For Salts do never change their Figure ; they cannot be annihilated ; they may be divided *in infinitum*, into minuter and constituent Parts ; they may be diluted and plac'd at greater distance from each other ; they may be sheathed and obtunded in the Pores of the Body ; nay, they may be broken into Atoms, yet they are still the same Salts, under more Surfaces ; they retain the same Figure in Minature as at full Length ; they may cluster

gether again, and repeat the same Scene; and therefore, as in the present Case Mercury sheaths as well as breaks the Salts, it finds or makes a Passage thro' the Emunctories, and at last carries it self off along with the Poison sheath'd in its Pores. There is this Advantage in such a gradual Discharge, that the Humours are carried off with the Steams thro' the Pores in a natural Way; and if there be no haste, or immediate danger from the Virulency, the Patients are insensibly cured.

As to *Morgan's* Objections against a Salivation, I hold it highly improper to call in a Person for a Witness against an Operation he had never seen. And Salivation was not the Business of the Apostles: This Gentleman's Calling was Preaching; his Diversion appears to have been Mathematicks and Physick, the latter of which he has mangled in a wretched manner: I may bring for a Testimony, his new Urinary Passage from the Stomach to the Kidneys; which shews the small Skill he has in Anatomy, and which all the World knows is so necessary for the *Rationale* of Physick, that a Physician is lame without it. And also his Reasoning on Mercury you may very readily discover, by his unnecessary Fears, how little he had seen of Practice, or did ever design to see of the Subject.

Subject-matter. I can't grant him, that a prudent Administration of Mercury, follow'd by a Salivation, must needs break, dissolve, and destroy the natural Texture and Constitution of the Solids and Glandular Organs upon which it happens to be precipitated and thrown with such Violence ; and therefore all the Structure built upon this Assertion falls to the Ground ; that is, that the Elastick Motive *Fibrillæ* have lost their natural Force and proper Action, any Lodgment or viscid obstructing Matter upon such Glands for the future will be fix'd there, without Remedy, and the Obstruction become incurable.

I warrant no Imprudence, or want of Skill. Artists know how to salivate, and when to do it ; They know how far they can proceed without Danger to the Patients, or Hazard to their own Reputation, without having a Recourse to a *Morgan* or a *Brown*, who have no knowledge of the matter they treat of, or exclaim against. My Advice to such Gentlemen, is, never to attempt a Salivation ; it is against their Judgments to raise any, and above their Skill to manage one. Let these Gentlemen then be sincere, and part with such Patients as Friction does not cure, and they will leave the World where they found it. We shall cure them by Salivations, that had attempted Friction, and all other tedious
and

and fruitless Courses of Alteratives. Dr. Morgan goes on against Salivation in the following manner:

‘ I know (says he) it will be urg’d by
 ‘ some, that Salivation in a high degree is
 ‘ necessary to the Cure of the Venereal Dis-
 ‘ ease, when it is once strongly or deeply
 ‘ fix’d; but such is my Incredulity and Dis-
 ‘ confidence, that I am very apt to question the
 ‘ Truth of this in fact: And I only desire
 ‘ those, who have any great Experience in
 ‘ this Case, to tell us faithfully, whether they
 ‘ have ever known a good Cure wrought by
 ‘ a high Salivation upon such as have been
 ‘ afflicted with Hypochondriacal and Hyste-
 ‘ rical Disorders; and whether Success has
 ‘ not fail’d in proportion to the Strength of
 ‘ the Salivation, and the Over-stretch of the
 ‘ obstructed convuls’d Glands? But this, I
 ‘ think, is certain, that the greater the Ob-
 ‘ struction of the Glands is, and the more
 ‘ they are tumefy’d, distended and stimulated,
 ‘ the less capable will they be of any vio-
 ‘ lently impress’d Force of Mercury, and the
 ‘ more necessary will it be to do the Work
 ‘ with Moderation, and in a longer Time.

THIS last Paragraph opens to us a plain Scene of Ignorance. Is there not a wide difference between the Causes of the Hysterick and Venereal Diseases? I know of few regular Practitioners that ever attempt the Cure of the First by Mercurials; and of none that pretend to attack the Latter without them: The First depends upon a Hurry of the Spirits, which Mercurials will not allay, nay, they rather increase it; but the Latter, upon an Acrimony, which is absorb'd by Mercurials, and is at last sheath'd and carried off by it. The Venereal Taint is reputed a Corrosive; and because we find it eats the Bones, and crumbles them to Atoms, it ulcerates the Flesh, it causes Eruptions, corrodes the Lungs, the Palate, and all the Parts: But the Hysterick Disease never produces these dire Effects; it indeed hinders Rest, disturbs the Fancy, raises Flatulences, causes dry and convulsive Asthma's, brings on Convulsions, Palpitations and such like: But these are signs that the Seat of the Hysterick Disease is in the Brain, whilst the latter is in the Bones and Flesh. But if we bring them to be parallel in one instance, we disclaim the use of Mercury in both in that case: That is, if ever it should happen, that the Humours are greatly coagulated, and should be so strongly driven into the Channels, as neither to be dissolv'd nor mov'd

mov'd forwards, then Mercurials will not agree ; nor indeed any forcible Remedy : For the Disease is then universal and local also : *Universal*, because the whole Mass is corrupted ; and *Local*, because the Humours are impell'd irrevocably, and then Ulcers will ensue. However, in the Hypochondiac Case, they are not apt to come to Suppuration, but turn Cancerous : Whereas in the Venereal Disease they turn Corrosive, and corrupt all the Solids. Experience informs us, that in the Latter Circumstances, Mercury has no Effect upon Carious Bones ; they must be carefully taken out at leisure ; yet upon Ulcers it does good. So that a Salivation is certainly proper in the Venereal Disease ; because it carries off the Universal Corruption, and if the Local one be slight, that also yields. So that had the Doctor's Enquiry turn'd upon the Venereal Disease, a positive Answer might have been given, That in a high Pox, nothing is found to succeed better, if proper Cautions are taken ; namely, we ought not to use it in bilious Constitutions, but in viscid ones, where all Alteratives have been ineffectual. We must never attempt it on People, whose Spirits are exhausted : Neither ought the Patients to labour under a strong Hectic Fever ; nor must they be emaciated too much ; nor ought it to be attempted in ulcerated Throats, till the Ulcers are dry'd up. The Concretions of the
 Hypo-

Hypochondriac Disease are mostly viscous, and the Humours are more loaden with terrestrial Particles: Whereas in the Venereal Case they are Clusters of Salts that corrode the Parts, and ulcerate them; and Mercury may hasten forward an Ulcer, but cures it afterwards.

WERE we to enter into a deeper Detail of these two Cases, and their natural Progress, their Difference would appear more evidently: But it is sufficient to our present purpose to remark, how dangerous the Use of Mercury is in Hysteric Cases, and how necessary in the Venereal; so necessary, that our Hospitals would gain little Reputation without it, and send all their pocky Ward out to be mangled by the *Fricitors* into their Graves, or to suffer under an unnatural Decay: Because nothing will reach the Cases of such Wretches, besides a Salivation: They are upon the Brink of Ruin, and can't wait an eight Weeks Delay; they must be quickly cured, or they sink.

HAVING thus far maintain'd the Use of Salivation, and preferr'd it to Friction and Alteratives, I shall endeavour now to reconcile my self to my self. I know, some Gentlemen, whom I had the Honour to be acquainted with, have in publick Company

G

said,

said, that I did not seem consistent with my self; because they found I had written in Defence of *Salivations* against *Friction*, and consequently against *Alteratives*; and in another Book, I had enforc'd the Use of *Specificks*: So that it appear'd to them, I had temporiz'd, and had seem'd to speak for *Salivation*, and against it also.

I would have these Gentlemen to take the Case, as it really is in Fact. I cannot deny that I judge *Salivations* very often necessary; and other times I find *Alteratives* or *Specificks* alone to answer my purpose: But when either of these ever requir'd it, admits of a large Detail of Symptoms to illustrate; which I shall enumerate, lest I should be deem'd any longer to deviate from my self.

WE must take a full View of the Venereal Disease, in order to set these two Assertions of mine right, and to reconcile them to Truth and Experience. The *Pox*, with regard to our present Purpose, may be divided into two Parts, namely, a Simple and a Confirm'd *Pox*. The Signs and Causes of each I shall briefly describe.

AFTER an impure Copulation, and the Entrance of the Taint into the Blood, it appears in the shape of a *Simple Pox*; that is, first, Pimples, or Spots of a yellow Colour appear, and disappear suddenly; which arise from a certain degree of Viscidity in the Juices, that stagnates for a while in the Capillaries, and is movable upon an Access of a greater moment of Motion behind; which shews that the Viscidity is not fix'd, or as yet very great. There is often a great Itching all over the Body; which proves, that besides a Viscidity, there is conjoin'd an Acrimony also: For a Viscid is apt to stop, but an Acrimony to stimulate: Now, Itching is a kind of Stimulation; the Points of the Salts, as they glide along the smallest Vessels, rub gently against their Sides, and give them a Titillation: Their Limbs are sore, from the Pains they endure. Pain is a troublesome Sensation rais'd from Humours impacted and stimulating; their Impaction necessarily argues some Difficulty in the Circulation, that is retarded by reason of its Viscidity; and the more Humours are retarded, and the more they are Loaden with stimulating Parts, the more troublesome Idea's shall we conceive. A *Weakness* often attends; so that they neither care to move, nor can they with ease walk. This Lassitude arises from a Viscidity in the Blood:

Blood retarded in its Course, presses upon the Parts it runs thro', and also upon the Nerves, which are the Instruments of Motion: If Nervous Juice is not supply'd to the Muscles, we feel an Inability and Unwillingness to move. The Gums are sore: For as the Humours do grow daily more viscid and sharp, they stop more in the extream Parts, and vellicate more; so that the Gums being moistened, are relax'd and obstructed, as well as stimulated: Therefore they swell and itch, or are sore. The Jaws, Face and Head begin to ach, because the Humours stagnate more and more daily: And whereas the Acrimony keeps place with the Viscidity, it is also augmented; so that the Humours are deposited, and twitch the Membranes every where. They are often hoarse to a great degree: This one Symptom alone often betrays a Simple Pox; and the Case stands thus: In the Course of Circulation the Viscid is more plentifully secreted, than in a Natural State; the Lungs being a soft spongy Organ, receive these Humours; and they being secreted in the *Aspera Arteria*, grow dry and hard upon the Canal, and the Air is sent back without Sound. This is the Case all the Canal over, from the *Larynx* down to the *Vesiculæ*: So this Hoarseness is stubborn, and does not yield to common Pectorals, as other Coughs do; but the Blood being deprav'd, affords a constant Supply, till proper Measures

are taken to change the State of the Fluids. Blotches and Scurf appear all over the Head and Body, from the same State of Humours being now become more viscid and acrimonious. Nothing breeds Scurf sooner than Salts lodg'd in a Viscid. These Humours transude thro' the Skin; and the more fluid Parts exhaling the grosser, being a Collection of Viscid and Salts, stick fast to the Pores every where, and cause the Scurf we see. The Analysis of Scurf makes this Sentiment firmly true: And the same may be said of Blotches. They who are ill of a Simple Pox, have ill-colour'd Faces; and the Colour is such as the Humours that are deprav'd: For all our Colour arises from our Blood and Juices. Now the Blood of a pocky Person is generally of a dirty yellowish Blue, or Ash-colour: Wherefore, no wonder pocky Persons grow yellowish and pale in the Face, more especially under the Eyes. Their Breaths too, often smell, and their Sweats also: The reason of Smells is from the Sulphurs of the Blood. Sulphurs are apt to turn Rancid, and Oil kept stinks. We find, a small Taint makes a large quantity of Oil smell offensively, and a little Pains soon correct it. This offensive Smell is found to arise from a Mixture of Acid and Oil fermenting together, and striking the Nostrils: And this is the Case in the Vessels, where an extraneous Acidity works upon the Oils of the Blood, and

and causes them to smell. Tetters in the Privities betray a viscid Matter coagulated by an Acid, and sticking to the Extremity of the Pores upon Exudation.

FISURES in the Palms of the Hands, Soles of the Feet, Lips, and elsewhere, do shew, that the Viscid grows more Saline: Parts, in which these saline viscid Humours stick, grow stiff, and don't yield well to Motion. Now, as in the Parts nam'd, Motion, or Extension, and Contraction are reciprocally exercis'd, so soon as they begin to grow rigid, they split and crack; and therefore we often see pocky People have chopt Lips, which they are oblig'd to patch, upon pretence of a Cold they have gotten; And you may easily distinguish such Venereal Chops from common Colds, by this Sign, That Venereal Chops run a gleet and thin Water, and are not readily cured.

BROAD brown Scabs are spread every where, especially on the Head and Shins; they are dry and scurfy. These Scabs are only a larger Scurf, and are accounted for in the same manner; only in Scurf the Viscid abounds; whereas in the Scabs the Salts predominate. The Scabs do therefore convince us, that the Disease is more encreas'd at their Appearance, than when there
is a

is a Scurf: And moreover, when Scabs appear, they are universal; whereas Scurf is for the most part particular, and confin'd to some few places. The painful Piles depend upon the acrimonious viscid Sticking in the Capillary Vessels of the *Anus*, which stop the Circulation, and inflate the Part, and this Distention gives an Idea of Pain. *Shankers* are Venereal Cancers; they are little painful Tubercles on the Prepuce and Nut of the Yard, which arise from the Acidity turning corrosive: For a small Mismanagement makes them become Ulcers. *Nodes* are viscid Humours impacted into the Membranes, raising Tumours.

THESE, and some few more, are the Signs of a *Simple Pox*: And so far we can affirm of *Specificks*, truly dos'd, and well manag'd, that they will cure all the Symptoms here nam'd. To convince my Readers of this Truth, it will be necessary to descend to some Histories; because nothing is a better Proof of an Assertion, than Examples: And as many have fallen under my Practice, I shall give a few, to shew the Efficacy of a true Specifick, in that Pox which I have judg'd proper to call a *Simple one*.

A Woman apply'd to me, who was infested with large Blotches from Head to Foot, many of which were as broad as a Half-Crown-Piece : She was reputed by a Practitioner in *Bishopsgate-street*, to be so far advanc'd in the Pox, as not to be cur'd by any other Method than a strong Salivation ; and I must acknowledge, that if she had apply'd to me, before I found out a safe and effectual Specifick, I must have given in to this Gentleman's Opinion : But having before this Accident, experienc'd its Efficacy, I rely'd upon it, and accordingly made use of it. She took it, according to the Direction I gave her, and pursu'd its Use, and reap'd the Benefit she wish'd for and expected from it. In the space of one Week the Blotches began to die off, and in a short time her Skin became perfectly smooth. Now, a Remedy, which in so short a space of time can take off so virulent a Symptom, merits the Name of an Effectual Remedy. A Salivation could do no more than take this Symptom off : And I am not sure, whether it would have disappear'd more suddenly by a Salivation it self. It appears therefore, that in this Case a Salivation is not always requir'd ; and it is neither merciful nor just, for a Physician to torture more than is requisite.

I cured another Gentlewoman, which can be well attested, who upon a long Continuance of the Venereal Disease upon her, was reduc'd to a great Weakness, so as her Spirits could not have suffer'd a Salivation: Her *Uvula* was consum'd by a pocky Ulcer; she had lost her Voice, frequent Vomitings and Purgings had wasted her. In this State, by the Importunity of a Friend, I undertook her. Her languid Condition forbad the thoughts of a Salivation, although the Disease wanted one. Under this Anxiety and Wavering, I resolv'd to reject the Salivation; because she would have sunk under the Operation: Nay, Emeticks and Catharticks were out of the Case also: She had been too much wasted by spontaneous Discharges of these kinds, and rather requir'd appeasing Draughts to afford some Ease to her tortur'd Bowels: So that, in truth, nothing besides a safe Alterative could be administer'd to her. It became a moot Point with me, whether any Alterative could be rely'd on as powerful enough for changing the Juices, which were so corrosive and stimulating, as appear'd by the Ulcer of the *Uvula*, and the Vomitings and Purgings. However, as no other Choice was left, I had recourse to gentle Measures, and was overjoy'd to find I was not deceiv'd in my *Specifick Remedy*: For, after its Use

H for

for a small time, the Vomiting and Purging, as well as the Ulcer of her Throat, were perfectly cured; she recover'd her Voice, and grew plump and sound.

I very much question, whether any other Alterative could have effected such a noble and quick Change, besides my *Specifick*, in so short a time. I believe, I need not mention the Difficulty we all find in curing Ulcers of the Throat; they are not the Work of a Day. I my self, who have seen a plentiful Number of Venereal Patients, am a little surpriz'd at the quick and effectual Cure of this Patient: And it confirms me, that *Specificks* will have less limited Effects than I have assign'd, sometimes, if the Person is skilful who deals in them. However, generally speaking, their Effects reach no further than to the Eradication of the Symptoms I have hinted at above, all other Symptoms unmention'd requiring Salivation.

I shall recite a Third Example of the Efficacy of my *Specifick*. A certain Man apply'd to me, who complain'd of Pains in his Shins, and all over him: He had a pocky *Elephantiasis* on his Face and Body. I gave him my *Specifick*, and in a short time his Skin was clear'd of all the Eruptions, and his Pains vanish'd: But his insatiable and un-

ungovernable Appetite to Venery, gave him fresh Taint ; and it was evident he was not to be cur'd but for a while. To what lengths do our unbridled Passions lead us ! How clouded is our Reason, by the Brutal Part of us ! No Harms will guard us against the Eagerness of Appetite ! Our Resolutions are thrown down with the least Offer of destructive Baits ! Well do they deserve Ruin, who seek it ! Whoever delights in Danger, shall perish by it.

I shall give you a fourth Instance of a Person, who had undergone a Salivation, under Care of an eminent Surgeon ; notwithstanding which, he had a Pain settled, and fix'd upon his Arm : He try'd many Remedies to get rid of this troublesome Companion ; and there was room to suspect a Rotten Bone ; because a Continuance after a Course, shews somewhat strongly impacted, since whatever runs in the Vessels is not fix'd ; and whatever is not out of the Course of Circulation, is carried off by the Mercury : For all the Juices in motion are hurried forwards in the Vessels, and are not suffer'd to take up their Abode in any, even the minutest Channel, in a Salivation ; so that, whatever is hurtful, is whirl'd round, and never rests from Motion ; nor does it, by Consequence fix upon any Part. This, I say, is generally the Case in the time of a Saliva-

tion under skilful Hands, as doubtless it was with this Patient, under so good and skilful a Manager. However, so it was, that a severe Pain settled in his Arm, that was remov'd by my Specifick.

THE fifth History was of a Woman that had spent all the Money she could procure on Mr. *Anodyne's* Remedies, that are sold in different Parts of the Town. She had Pains and Eruptions about the Privities : She grew every Day worse ; and the Expences draining her, she applied to me. I gave her my Specifick, and upon her taking it a short time, her Eruptions and Pains vanish'd ; and she did not forget to exclaim against *Anodyne*, nor to extol me.

THE Sixth was a Person labouring under a *Bubo*, which had been wretchedly manag'd by one in the *Minories* : For it was discuss'd without being suffer'd to come to Suppuration ; and as from this Repulsion the virulent Matter had taken up its Abode in the Blood, the Pox shew'd it self by Scurfs and Eruptions all over the Body. This Person was recover'd by my Specifick, without any Confinement at all.

THE Seventh was a Country-Gentleman, who for many Years broke out in Scurf all over his Body, more especially upon his Privities. He had try'd many Remedies, without the desir'd Effect, and thought it impossible to be cured without a Salivation. However, he was happily and quickly cured, by the use of my Specifick, and never relaps'd. I must observe to my Readers, that I don't affirm the Remedy will answer in any Leprosy, besides a Venereal one, having never try'd it in any other besides Venereal *Lepra's*.

THE Eighth and Last I shall communicate to my Readers at present, is, of a Ship-Carpenter, who had a large Pocky Ulcer on one side of his Nose, as well as other Venereal Symptoms: All which were effectually cured by my Specifick.

WERE it not too irksome and tedious, I could draw out these Instances into a much greater length: But as I have experienc'd it for a long time, and do daily perform great and surprizing Cures with it, I do the Specifick and my Patients but bare Justice, when I compare it to the Noblest *Arcanum* in Physick.

So much for the Cure of the Venereal Disease without a Salivation. I shall now observe to my Readers those Symptoms of it, which do seldom, or never yield to any other Remedy besides a Salivation ; because all others prove ineffectual.

WHEN the Venereal Taint is Universal, and all the whole Mass corrupted, then may it be call'd a *Confirm'd Pox* ; because no Part of the Fluids can be assign'd, which do not equally partake of the Venom. If it shews it self in *Night-Pains*, the Acrimony is spread all over ; and as soon as the Warmth of the Bed dissolves the Salts, and puts them in Motion, then the Membranes thro' which the Fluids pass, are pierc'd, and put into convulsive Pains, from the rude Shocks of these Salts : Whereas, in the Beginning of a Pox the Acid is in such a Quantity as to congeal the oily Parts, and cause them to circulate slowly ; in a *Confirm'd one*, these oily Parts are corroded, and no Oil is left to obtund them ; and then they ravage and destroy all the Solids, wherever the Salts pass. This is the Case in Ulcers of the Lungs, and Impostumes every where : For the Salts are so sharp, that where ever they circulate too leisurely, they prove caustick, and waste the Solids ; nay, the most solid Parts do
not

not escape being consum'd. This last Symptom plainly evinces the Nature of the pocky Venom : For nothing besides an Acid does waste the Bones. Now, as the last Scene of the Pox is Corrosion ; so when the whole Mass is corrupted, nothing is equal to it besides a Salivation : And if this Operation is not used before the Parts are deeply injur'd, it comes too late in play. The time of using it, is when we have notice, by Symptoms that denote an Acrimony, that the Juices are highly corrupted ; and this we may discover by the Number of great Symptoms concurring together at once : For the greater the Depravation is, the more universally are the Patients affected. Hence, when Ulcers, rotten Bones, Night-Pains in the Shins, Shoulders, Arms, Head, and all over, Nodes, Blotches, Scabs, Coughs, and such like, concur together in one Patient, there is no hopes of Cure, but by Salivation : Neither can I affirm that a Salivation will prove effectual at such a time : But if that will not answer, we repeat it, if the Patients have Strength ; and if the Repetition of it miscarries, what, I pray, is to be expected from Alteratives given inwardly, or apply'd outwardly ? They do often eradicate some Remainders, and so would another Salivation, if we durst attempt it : Where then a second Salivation must be postpon'd for want of Strength, it is

is common Prudence to extirpate the Remains by what soft and gentle Means we can. But if we dare venture at a Second, there is no doubt of its being preferable to any other Method we can invent ; which will appear to any thinking Person in the following Instances.

A Gentleman, who had serv'd in *Spain* in the *English* Army, got the Venereal Disease there : So long as he continu'd in that warm Country, he suffer'd little or nothing ; but upon his Return into *England*, he was seiz'd with Blotches and Scabs all over his Body ; he had a Hoarseness and perpetual Cough upon him ; violent Pains seiz'd his Head and Shins in the Night ; he was emaciated to a great degree, and look'd Ash-colour'd in his Countenance. In this Condition did he apply to me. He at first refus'd a Salivation ; and to oblige him, I try'd Specificks of every kind, without any Effect. At last, I plainly told him, if he would not consent to a gentle Salivation, I knew of no other Remedy, and without it he must prepare to die. With great Unwillingness he consented ; and I gave him small Quantities of Calomel Morning and Evening till he began to spit. The Salivation had not continu'd upon him twelve Days, before he was wearied out, and, let the Consequence be what
it

it would, he would bear it no longer. Whereupon I gave him Physick, and *Flores Sulphuris*, and soon check'd it. After which I gave him Pectorals and *Guaiaicum*: All his Symptoms vanish'd; his Cough was quite gone also: He grew plump; and they who saw him a little before, hardly knew the Man. Thus he continu'd, and at a Siege in *Flanders* a Cannon-Ball gave him an honourable *Exit*.

A Second Gentleman was troubl'd with stubborn Scabs all over his Head, which would yield to no Specificks, even of the best kind; which, upon a Fortnight's Spitting, entirely vanish'd, and he recover'd perfectly, without the least Relapse. Upon which, I must observe, that tho' it is worth while to attempt the Cure of Eruptions by Specifick Alteratives, because they often yield to them; yet some are so stubborn, you see, as not to give way without the last Remedy. But I know one, who had a great many other concurring Symptoms, besides Scabs, whose Circumstances did not permit him to undergo a Salivation, that Specificks had a great Effect upon him; they took off his Scabs, his nocturnal Pains, his Shankers, and even a Scirrhus *Phymosis*; which could not have been believ'd. We are at a Loss to determine the last Degree of Virulency, in relation to Specificks and a Salivation.

A Woman had got the Venereal Disease by her Husband ; but he having conceal'd it from her, it first went under the Name of *Whites*, and then of Rheumatick Pains, till at last she was surpriz'd with Scabs and Nodes, and then it could be hid no longer. She was put under a Course, and was kindly salivated for twenty Days ; but some of the Nodes suppurated, and betray'd under them Carious Bones. Assoon as the Salivation ceas'd, and was quite taken off, she was cured of her imposthurnated Nodes by Chirurgical Means. I must observe to my Readers, that a Salivation will not take off extravasated Matter ; nor can corrupted Parts be cur'd by it. A Salivation has its Limits, beyond which it cannot act. Whatever is within the Laws of Circulation, it can act upon ; and therefore will it scour and cleanse all the Canals, tho' ever so minute, from their stagnating Juices, unless the Matter turns Bony, or Cartilaginous, or Polypous ; or unless the Vessels coalesce, and grow together : Then Topical Remedies only will take place ; which must be done by Manual Operation, or Causticks, or somewhat equivalent.

A Woman got a virulent Ulcer upon the Ham ; it was painful, and of the breadth of a large Saucer, hard and callous every where round it ; so that the Ulcer and *Callus* were nearly eight Inches diameter : She could not rest at all. I told her, nothing would effect the Cure, but a Salivation, which she would by no means consent to : Wherefore she try'd Physick, Alteratives and Plaisters of all kinds ineffectually. At last she yielded to be flux'd. I order'd a Plaister *de Ranis cum Mercurio* to be apply'd all over the Part, and gave her Calomel. She flux'd kindly for about three Weeks. In the time of the Salivation the Ulcer lost its callous Lips, and at last it heal'd up. Upon which, she was willing to continue it longer, if I judg'd it necessary : But being perswaded I should have no further Return, I broke it off, and continu'd alternately to purge and sweat her. She was then capable of going about her Affairs, which she had not been capable of for above a Year before : And she continues well.

A Gentleman had been very busie in his Amours, and travell'd from one Clap to another, with great Ease and Satisfaction: He was very merry upon his Misfortunes, and privately boasted, how he had palm'd three or four Claps upon his Attendant. I was very sensible, Claps could not break out afresh without a new Occasion; and not giving him leave to deceive himself, I threw him down, when he little suspected what was doing: Then he storm'd, and swore, that he was under a Salivation. Yes, Sir, and so you are, said I; and now I'll see to't, that you shan't palm any more Tricks upon me, for your own good. He grew calm, and good-humour'd, confess'd his Folly, and began to be fond of being recover'd, which was an easy matter to effect: According to his Wishes, and my Endeavours, he was set to rights, and took care afterwards who he convers'd with.

My Readers may here see, that Salivations sometimes become politically necessary: For I don't say, I could not have cur'd this Gentleman otherwise. But I must here obviate an Objection, I see, my Adversaries will be apt to make against me; namely, I run the risque of Life by a Salivation, out of a Humour. I only answer, that Salivations are as easily manag'd as Emeticks, or Catharticks: They
are

are not the Bugbears that *R. Brown* represents them to be ; nor are they so apt to miscarry as *Friction*.

I judge it needless to bring any more Testimonies of the Use of Salivations, since this *Metropolis* can bear me witness, how few Poxes that are confirm'd, can be cur'd without them. Take a View of our Hospitals ; pry into private Practice, and see how many miserable Wretches are sent in, that have been ruin'd by Pretenders ; so many there are in this Town, that vend their pretended famous *Italian, Venetian, and Spanish Bolus's, Anti-syphilicons, Elixirs, Panacea's, &c.* Nay, now we have also a *Montpelier-Bolus* ; as if there were no Method or Medicine proper for this Distemper, but what must be far-fetch'd, or bear a Foreign fictitious Name. These we have every Day advertiz'd in one Paper or other, to be dispos'd of at some Toy-shop, Cutler's, or Bookseller's Shop, at some mean Price, in order to defame the fair Practitioner, and delude the Unwary : But the concealing of their Names, and Places of Abode, should be sufficient, one would imagine, to deter every thinking Person from applying to such, who are not to be found, to answer the Damage they do.

I have endeavour'd to fettle the Limits of Alteratives and Salivations : But I have all along look'd upon Salivations as the *Ultima*. We can pitch no farther : Alteratives fall short of them in their Effects ; and daily Experience can't be controverted. I will not deny That Salivations will not cure all Poxes ; the Blood of some Persons is truly cancerous, they are made worfe by them : But then I must observe to my Readers, that for this very reason Alterative Mercurials ought to precede a Salivation ; because, if they are observ'd to augment the Symptoms, a Salivation will be detrimental ; but if on the contrary, they are observ'd to abate them, tho' not quite abolish them, then a Salivation becomes useful and necessary.

IN some Constitutions Mercury renders the Case more desperate, for the following Reasons ; because there often are caustick Salts in the Blood, of such an Acrimony, as truly to convert Mercury into a Sublimate ; and then instead of Mercury breaking the Points of the Acid Salts, or sheathing them, it becomes a true and real Poyson, which must be discharg'd from the Blood with all the Care imaginable.

How this is to be done, the following Paragraphs may be consulted.

MERCURY is specifically heavy, as has been already observ'd ; but as we divide it into minute Parts (which it easily may be) it loses of this Gravity, according to the Number of Particles it is divided into. This Loss of Gravity by Division, is of great use to us, wherever it is prejudicial.

IT is ever round and Spherical, tho' divided into Millions of Parts ; which proves another Advantage, when it is found to be prejudicial to us. We need not consult a Microscope to convince us of this Truth ; for the naked Eye discovers it to us : And in Preparations we are inform'd, that the Points of the Salts are stuck into round Balls.

SPHERICAL Bodies are the most readily mov'd of all others ; because they have no strong Cohesion to hinder their Motion ; and they stand so ticklish upon each other, as to glide round with the least touch.

FROM

FROM this Principle of Figure, it is one of those Bodies that is the most readily evaporated, of all others whatever : And as nothing is an Impediment to its flying off, besides its Weight ; and as this is greatly wasted by its being reduc'd into so many minute Particles, it may easily be conceiv'd, how, when Mercury turns our Blood Cancerous, instead of correcting it, we may get rid of it.

DAILY Experience shews us, that Mercury, with a very small Heat, flies away into the Air, and is a fugitive Body; from no other Reasons, than because it splits into such numberless Particles, each of which are Spherical : Wherefore, if we made use of no other Expedient than Warmth, that would serve the turn, of making Mercury fly away out of the Blood. This is found true in fact : For we always keep Persons very warm, where we would not have the Mercury stay in the Blood.

HOWEVER, we seldom trust alone to this Expedient in the present Juncture : As prudent Men try all Ways, so do we besides that attempt to throw it out by Alcalious Drugs, which unite with the Acids that render'd it corrosive, and so it throws it self out of the Blood : For assoon as these are united,

ted to the corrosive Acids, the Mercury attracts it self; whereby it clusters into larger Molecules, gravitates, and falls off by Urine.

THERE is another Method we try, to hinder the dire Effects of the Mercurial Vitriol: For such it must now be reputed, and even of the most corrosive Nature; to wit, we give *Guaiacum*, or some such gummosc Body: In which Case, the Gum of *Guaiacum* it self is of great use. Such an Antidote has *Guaiacum* been esteem'd heretofore, such has it been deem'd of late, as appears from Dr. Lister's Character of it, who gives the following Encomium of this Wood.

“ *Guaiacum* is a Remedy of very fine Parts,
 “ and of a Pepperish Taste, and therefore
 “ apt to move Sweats. And these Pepperish
 “ Resins are new Medicines brought from
 “ the *West Indies*. Of this kind are Balsam
 “ of *Peru* and its Gum, falsely so nam'd, which
 “ is *Guaiacum*. It cures Paralyticks, stupid
 Per-

“ *Guaiacum* sanè est medicamentum admodum
 “ tenuium partium & piperati gustûs, sudoresque
 “ aded movere aptum. Hæ verò *piperatæ Resinæ*,
 “ ab *India Occidentali* nova medicamenta sunt.
 “ Hujus notæ sunt Balsamum Peruvianum, &
 “ Gummi falsò, dum Resina Guaiaci dicenda est.
 “ paralyticos, stupidos, & quovis modo resolutos
 K curat:

“ Persons, and all kinds of Relaxations : And
 “ its peculiar Property is, to cure the *Stupor*
 “ that Mercury brings on, and to digest that
 “ ponderous and sluggish Medicine, and to
 “ disperse it into all Parts of the Body, and
 “ at length to expel it, namely, by heating
 “ the Bowels, and their Vessels, by penetra-
 “ ting and corroborating them. Therefore
 “ *Guaiacum* is an Antidote against Mercury, as
 “ Mercury is against the Poison of the
 “ *Pox*. Quicksilver, by extinguishing the Heat
 “ of the Pustules, and drying the Ulcers, re-
 “ laxes and destroys some Parts of the Bo-
 “ dy. On the other hand, *Guaiacum*, by its
 “ Pepperish Heat, cherishes, and aids these
 “ Parts so relax’d ; and so far as it
 “ is Resinous, heals them by its balsamick
 “ Parts : And the Bowels being re-invigo-
 rated,

“ curat. Ejusque adeò præcipua facultas est Stu-
 “ pori ab Hydrargyro inducto mederi, ipsumque
 “ Hydrargyrum ponderosum & hebes medicamen-
 “ tum digerere, & in omnes corporis partes dis-
 “ sipare, tandemque expellere, scilicet viscera
 “ eorumque vasa calefaciendo, penetrando, cor-
 “ roborando. Igitur *Guaiacum Hydrargyri*, ut *Hy-*
 “ *dargyrus Veneni*, in *Lue Antidotum* est. Hydrar-
 “ gyri-pustularum calores extinguendo, atque ul-
 “ cera siccando, aliquot teneriores corporis partes
 “ stupore resolvit, labefactatque. Contrà, *Guaiacum*
 “ easdem partes labefactatas suo calore piperato fo-
 “ vet, expeditque ; & quatenus valdè resinofum,
 “ vi suâ emplasticâ, ex integro sanat : visceribus au-
 tem

“ rated, the Mercury at length is hindred
 “ from lodging within us, and is expell’d
 “ by Urine or Sweat.

“ rem jam denuò invigoratis, ipsum tandem Hydrar-
 “ gyrum, Hospitem torpidum & alienum, ne intra
 “ nos æternum pernoctet, circuire cogunt, sudoré-
 “ que præcipuè rarefactum aut urinâ, aut vapore
 “ insensibili expellunt.

That the Figure of Mercury is the Cause of many dismal Effects on human Bodies, appears from a very familiar Example, known and observ’d by many judicious Practitioners: For if Quicksilver be given to Persons of a cold and phlegmatick Constitution, so as to raise a Salivation, the Mercury having no other Points than what are communicated to it from the Blood, the Mouths of such Persons are seldom ulcerated to any high pitch: But in Persons under an acid Constitution, or under a confirm’d Pox, you have enough ado to prevent deep Ulcers in the Jaws. So inveterate have I found them in the Circumstance mention’d, that after the Salivation was over, I have not been able to cure them for some Weeks after; and have been under Apprehensions of their growing Cancerous. However, it must also be observ’d, that this has happen’d only upon a high and strong Salivation.

“ Persons, and all kinds of Relaxations : And
 “ its peculiar Property is, to cure the *Stupor*
 “ that Mercury brings on, and to digest that
 “ ponderous and sluggish Medicine, and to
 “ disperse it into all Parts of the Body, and
 “ at length to expel it, namely, by heating
 “ the Bowels, and their Vessels, by penetra-
 “ ting and corroborating them. Therefore
 “ *Guaiacum* is an Antidote against Mercury, as
 “ Mercury is against the Poison of the
 “ *Pox*. Quicksilver, by extinguishing the Heat
 “ of the Pustules, and drying the Ulcers, re-
 “ laxes and destroys some Parts of the Bo-
 “ dy. On the other hand, *Guaiacum*, by its
 “ Pepperish Heat, cherishes, and rids these
 “ Parts so relax’d ; and so far as it
 “ is Resinous, heals them by its balsamick
 “ Parts : And the Bowels being re-invigo-
 rated,

“ curat. Ejusque adeo præcipua facultas est Stu-
 “ pori ab Hydrargyro inducto mederi, ipsumque
 “ Hydrargyrum ponderosum & hebes medicamen-
 “ tum digerere, & in omnes corporis partes dis-
 “ sipare, tandemque expellere, scilicet viscera
 “ eorumque vasa calefaciendo, penetrando, cor-
 “ roborando. Igitur *Guaiacum Hydrargyri*, ut *Hy-*
 “ *dargyrus Veneni*, in *Lue Antidotum* est. Hydrar-
 “ gyri-pustularum calores extinguendo, atque ul-
 “ cera siccando, aliquot teneriores corporis partes
 “ stupore resolvit, labefactatque. Contrà, *Guaiacum*
 “ easdem partes labefactatas suo calore piperato fo-
 “ vet, expeditque ; & quatenus valde resinofum,
 “ vi suâ emplastica, ex integro sanat : visceribus au-
 tem

“ rated, the Mercury at length is hindred
 “ from lodging within us, and is expell’d
 “ by Urine or Sweat.

“ tem jam denuò invigoratis, ipsum tandem Hydrar-
 “ gyrum, Hospitem torpidum & alienum, ne intra
 “ nos æternum pernoctet, circuire cogunt, sudoré-
 “ que præcipuè rarefactum aut urinâ, aut vapore
 “ insensibili expellunt.

That the Figure of Mercury is the Cause of many dismal Effects on human Bodies, appears from a very familiar Example, known and observ’d by many judicious Practitioners: For if Quicksilver be given to Persons of a cold and phlegmatick Constitution, so as to raise a Salivation, the Mercury having no other Points than what are communicated to it from the Blood, the Mouths of such Persons are seldom ulcerated to any high pitch: But in Persons under an acid Constitution, or under a confirm’d Pox, you have enough ado to prevent deep Ulcers in the Jaws. So inveterate have I found them in the Circumstance mention’d, that after the Salivation was over, I have not been able to cure them for some Weeks after; and have been under Apprehensions of their growing Cancerous. However, it must also be observ’d, that this has happen’d only upon a high and strong Salivation.

THESE are the many Methods made use of to take off, and cure Venereal Taints, as all can testifie, who have follow'd Practice. Nocturnal Pains, Scabs, Nodes and Shankers, Warts, Ulcers and *Oxæna's*, have all yielded to other Measures besides Mercurials : And as Practice confirms this Advance, there can be no reason to doubt of it.

IT has been known, that Nocturnal Pains, Shankers, Pustles on the Prepuce and elsewhere, Ulcers and Warts, have been cur'd after a Salivation had fail'd of its desir'd Effect, by a long Course of Diaphoreticks. It has also been seen, that pocky Rheumatisms, Nodes, Swelling in the Forehead, and Shankers, have been taken off without much Confinement, in two or three Months by the same Method : So have an intolerable Head-ach, Shanker and Pustules given way to this Method alone : So that the Truth of this Method cannot be doubted of. Nay, antient Histories of Physick give us plain Instances that this may be done : And where Patients have neither Leisure nor Inclination, or are rather averse to Mercurials, or have some Antipathy to them, it is our business to favour such Persons with our Assistance in such manner as they can bear it.

To such let it suffice to tell them, that the Woods are specifick Remedies; they sheath and attenuate the Blood, and throw off the poisonous Matter: And I don't here speak of the Effects of these barely as succeeding a Salivation, but antecedently to one.

For Example:

R \acute{e} Cort. & Lign. Guaiac. aa. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

Rad. Chin. & Sarsaparil. aa. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

Coq. lento igne, colatura $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{vj}$.

Add. Syr. Bals. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vj}$. m. f. Apozema;

Cujus capiat Haustulum tepidum manè & vesperi, ad sudorem provocandum.

It is not always in our power to procure Sweat by this Method alone; we must therefore assist it by some internal Medicine, or by external means: For Example, by firing Spirit of Wine in the Bed, by sitting in a Sweating-Box, or in a Bagno, till Sweats follow plentifully. And it would be but discreet to prepare the Body after Purgatives administer'd, for these Sweats, by bathing frequently in warm Water for several Days before: For this Method opens the Pores, relaxes them, and makes them yield to the sweating Course the better: Nay, if the Body be full and plethorick, it is reasonable to take
a little

a little Blood away before we begin. I know some weak Men are afraid that Bleeding draws in the Poison, and poxes the Patient more : But Experience confutes such a needless Fear : For, as Men of all Constitutions may be pox'd ; and as Bleeding suits with many, I say, that the plethorick, the bilious, the saline Constitutions will admit of it.

How many Symptoms are there not produc'd from Plenitudes ? If the Vessels are full of Contents ; and if the Humours mixt with them congeal them, they stand still irrecoverably in a small space of time ; nor is there any room for giving Medicines, because the Vessels are too full to admit of any into them ; and moreover, as they are at a stand, they cannot enter into the Blood : Wherefore, to prevent this Fulness, and hinder so large a Coagulation, Blood-letting ought to precede.

IN the bilious and saline States, of themselves they fill up the Vessels by their Expansions ; and where a Venereal *Virus* enters, which is generally reputed a corrosive Acid, there arise unnatural Effervescences, and the Blood is at last turn'd into a congeal'd Mass ; as it happens with volatile Oils and Acids, and become at last a corrupted and putrid Matter, that eats away the very Bones. In
this

this Heat and Commotion there is danger that the Vessels should break, and spill their Fluids into Cavities ; and I see no method to prevent this Accident, besides Bleeding.

As to the Opinion of Bleeding's sucking in the Poison ; taking away Blood does not add any *Virus* : And as for its causing the Poison to enter, it takes its usual Steps, and makes its usual Advances, as before. So that Bleeding is only levell'd at some prevailing Symptoms, which require it. Indeed, it does not often happen, that Bleeding is so much requir'd in our colder Climate ; yet it certainly does fall out sometimes, that Bleeding is of use.

SUPPOSE then a Person so grievously afflicted with a Priapism, that it is nearly continual, and gives great Pain ; what can ensue but Restlessness and Watchings, but Fevers and Ravings ? Or, suppose the Heat of Urine is so excessive, as it is in some Constitutions ; the Patients are perpetually dribbling and shrieking ; they pass their Days and Nights under Racks and Tortures ; they grow giddy, and perhaps mad ; their Blood is put into Fevers and Flames ; they lose their Appetites, and are eternally thirsty. Or, if the Matter in a virulent *Gonorrhœa* ceases upon any occasion, such as hard Exercise, indiscreet Purging,

ging, or from too hasty use of Injections (as I have often found it, from those that pretend to cure by Injection) to run, and the Matter is translated to the Testicles, and inflames them to an excessive degree ; or an Inflammation seizes on the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, and hinders their making Water, and gives violent Pains ; or a Fever happens to pox'd People from Cold, or hard Drinking. I say, in any of these Accidents, we must take Blood away, and must even repeat this Operation, as necessity requires, till the Symptom or Disease vanishes. Where would the Patients Comfort be, to be said to die of a Fever, because he should die of the Pox. A premature Death is never acceptable : But Bleeding, as Occasion demands, would so relieve the Patients, that they would in proper time have leisure to cure the Pox too.

THIS Practice meets with Encouragement abroad, and has also obtain'd of late with our Practitioners in *England*. Their Success hath inform'd us, that there was no danger ensu'd from it with them ; and has embolden'd us to accept of it here too.

IN the Beginnings and Infancy of Diseases it is not easie to determine on the *Juvantia* and *Lædientia*; Time alone strikes out Light.

LASTLY, Let us place before our Eyes a Patient seiz'd with a total Suppression of Urine, from an Inflammation of the *Sphincter* of the Bladder, caus'd from the Acrimony of the virulent Matter; and at the same time a violent Pain all along the *Urethra*, so that the poor Patient cannot forbear handling what he fears to touch. He puts his Hands to the Place to try to give it Ease, but finds himself deceiv'd: Must he not have Blood drawn away, and at distant times repeated, till his Pain ceases? Without doubt there is no more sudden Relief than by Bleeding; Fomentations or Injections are as yet of no great use, they give but a dark Relief: For Bleeding alone allays the Fluxion, and cuts off the *Fomes* that nourishes the Inflammation. When the Hurry and Commotion is laid, then, and no sooner, do the Fomentations succeed.

By whatever Method Salivations are attempted ; nay, whether any Salivation follows at all, bad Accidents may attend the Use of Mercury : And this Case does not depend upon any other Cause, than the peculiar and individual Temperament of the Person to whom it is given. Unhappy is that Constitution, where there is any Aversion to the Antidote for their Distemper ! When the Disease requires it, and Tryals have never been made of it in those Persons, the Physician is excusable ; his Business is to place the Patient in the Condition he found him. Suppose then in such a hidden Constitution the Quicksilver should turn into the Blood, raise a high Fever and Phrenzy ; we ought first to allay the Symptoms by Bleeding and Refrigerants, by Blisters, Opiates, and the like ; because the Patient is in immediate Danger from the Blood's excessive Expansion ; and till that is abated by the Means I have mark'd out, it would be in vain to expel the Mercury. However, as Expedition is requir'd for the present, so, assoon as the Urgency is over, our Business is to give internally proper Antidotes to expel the Mercury, whether we do that by *Guaiacum*, Catharticks, Warmth, *Aurum fulminans* or Sulphur, by Diaphoreticks, Diureticks, or the like : For whilst it lodges in the Body, the Patient can never

never be easie. In like manner, if the whole Mercury should not be evacuated in a Salivation, but some of it should lodge in the solid Parts, as some Dissections have inform'd us, great care ought to be taken of the Diet and Non-naturals of such Patients, or they may suffer for such Neglect their whole Life after. Have I not seen from such an Ignorance, Lame-nesses, Convulsions, Deafness, Palsies, intolerable Pains of the Limbs to proceed?

I knew a young Gentleman, who had undergone a Salivation for a confirm'd Pox; and after the Operation was over, and his Surgeon had discharg'd him with proper Cautions, his Affairs requir'd his Attendance on a Law-suit; upon which he ventur'd to the *Temple* to his Lawyer by Water; the Weather being cold and hazy, and the Mercury not being quite expell'd, a Swelling in his Face and Throat ensu'd, he fell into Convulsions, and expir'd in a Day's time.

MERCURY has a great Effect upon the Extreme Parts; because it reaches them by its Weight and centrifugal Force. It is often fix'd there after a Salivation ill-manag'd, and where Cold has curb'd its Evaporation. Mercury distends the Parts, and by turning Vitriolick, makes them rigid; so that if it fixes upon the Glands, which have excretory Ducts,

L 2

they

they will continually dribble, because their O. rifices are widen'd and stiff; so that they receive all that comes to their Mouths, and let it pass off. Few have consider'd this Case rightly: But as the Glands are restor'd by Remedies apply'd to the Seat of the Cause, which destroy this Vitriol, and repel it, we shall mention the Method proper for that Case.

A L L Volatile and Fix'd Salts do alter Vitriols, and correct their Effects. If then Mercury turns Vitriolick, fixes and stiffens Vessels, this Hardness will be relax'd by these Salts: And if to these we order the Patient to be kept very warm, and even to be sweated in a *Bagnio*, or in a Bed, or in a Sweating-Box, the Mercury will be carry'd off. It is for this reason, that after Salivations are finish'd, we order our Patients to sweat in the *Bagnio* several times, lest the small Particles of Mercury should lodge any where; and after having done a great Work, in carrying off the Matter of the Pox, bring on Mischiefs of its own Growth, which would prove to the Disreputation of the Physician or Surgeon that attended the Cure.

FROM the preceding Paragraph it manifestly appears, that the Motion of Mercury is to be arrested, either by the Grossness of the Blood, or by Inflexions of the Vessels. The first is an usual Experiment: For if we give Sulphur inwardly in the time of a Salivation, to a certain and determinate Quantity, the Spitting ceases, and the Salivation is at an end: Losing its Figure, changes the Property of its swift Motion; it is entangl'd and check'd in its Career.

THIS Example is sufficient to shew us, that gross Blood is capable of retaining and suspending Mercury: Nor can it, for that reason, push it self forward; but it will be retarded and resisted, and may in this Condition be retain'd for some time within the Vessels, where it must produce Changes disagreeable, till at last it breaks through this *Obstacle*, and is carried out of the Blood. Who at this time wonders at Palsies, Convulsions, or at any Affection of the Nerves? The minute Particles of Mercury are wrapp'd up in a heavy Slime; they run along, as it does, and being an unnatural Body, acts as such in the Vessels. It happens here, as in other Cases, that there is not enough of the Quicksilver in the Vessels: For if there were, it would push its way thro', and give an Outlet to it self.

In

In the other Case, where the Vessels are wreathed into a thousand Windings, every Turning is an Impediment to Motion ; and by reason of this Circumstance, the Mercury is lodg'd in some small Pleats along with the Slime, and fixes there.

It may be easily understood from this *Plea*, how Quicksilver takes its Abode up preternaturally in the Vessels, and after what manner unhappy Patients suffer from the Ignorance of Pretenders. If the first be the Case, that is, if the Juices are gross, and the Mercury is stopt in its Career thereby, a prudent Administration of more Mercury will conquer the Resistance to Motion ; nay, perhaps, Warmth and a little Time will set it in Motion : For Warmth attenuates the Viscidity of any kind ; and that being once overcome, the Mercury finds its way to the Extremities, and will either run off by the Pores, or Kidneys : But if the Mercury is deposited in the Glands, and stops, because they are too much complicated, we ought then to apply Topical Remedies, to give the Vessels a due Syستaltick Motion, as also such as will drive out the Mercury ; besides, the common Methods of putting the Blood into Motion, must be call'd into play, that it may not corrupt or break the thin and tender Films of the Glands, which would prove of very dangerous Consequence.

WHE

W H E T H E R there be any *Criterion*, whereby to distinguish these two Conditions, or not, is a Dispute I will not enter upon. This much may be said, that where the Measures do not put a stop to each other, and where both of them may be mix'd together, we need not be at any loss: For as either is suspected, and neither can punctually be assign'd by their Characteristick Signs, and no harm ensues from the mixt Indication, all we aim at, may be accomplish'd at one and the same time; that is, we may attenuate the gross Blood, and dislodge the extraneous Body at the same time; we may even give more Quicksilver inwardly, and dislodge the Mercury deposited in any particular Part at once: And I don't at all doubt, but giving more Mercury may help to dislodge that which stagnates, except in the Case where it has fram'd a Passage to it self, by breaking the Vessels: For as it is then out of the course of Circulation, it is also out of the Question I contend for; and moreover, Extravasion has Signs peculiar to it self.

W H E-

W H E T H E R Salivations rais'd by Mercury given internally, or by Friction, be of equal Advantage, is a Dispute that requires a serious Discussion. I know, that the present Age has it in fashion to raise them only by Anointing, and they affirm it to be the most effectual Method.

T H E Y who prefer Friction, give for one Reason, the following Argument. They say, that none ought to be salivated before the Blood is tainted. Now, the Blood is tainted by the Virulency's Increase; and when that is augmented, the Parts are corrupted by the Acrimony; and too little Mercury can be pass'd thro' the Lacteals, to reach the Extreme Parts, and to take off the Corruption.

A N O T H E R Reason I have known given in for *Friction* preferably to taking it inwardly, is this, That Physicians have ever deem'd it a settl'd Rule, to expel Poison by the same Passages it enter'd at; and as the Venereal *Virus* enter'd by the Skin, its Remedy ought to be attempted thro' it; and therefore we ought to rub in the *Neapolitan* Ointment, or some other, which contains near a fourth or fifth Part of Quicksilver, beginning from the Ankles to the Knees, and from the Wrists up
to

to the Shoulders, the Signs of the Salivation commence, &c.

To the first I say, By what other Signs can we guess at the Entrance of a sufficient Quantity of Mercury into the Blood, than that the Jaws ach, the Head is painful, the Mouth smells, and the Patients begin to slobber? These Signs are common to the Exhibition, and Friction: If we give too much Mercury inwardly, the Salivation rises suddenly, and the Patient is in danger of being suffocated: And the same happens by imprudent Friction; because they who rub it in, are often oblig'd to watch a Day or two before they proceed any farther. In giving by the Mouth, Vomitings and Purgings put a stop to our Proceedings; and do not Frictions give these individual Symptoms? The Scabs disappear, by giving Mercury, as well as by Friction: And, I think, I may mention one Advantage by giving it, beyond Rubbing, That whereas by Friction the Scabs disappear sooner, Friction deceives us the more thereby; because the Marks of the Degree of the Blood's Corruption disappear, when the Blood continues highly tainted; and we have no *Criterion* left to judge by, whether the Taint is not left in the Blood: Whereas in giving Mercury inwardly, these Marks never disappear till the Blood is clear'd. If then these Gen-

M

tlemen

tlemen on the other side of the Question, judge it more effectual, for no other Reason, than that the Symptoms, such as Nodes, Scabs, and the like, go sooner off by Friction, we may get rid of the outward Appearances very soon, without having any Certainty that the *Virus* does not yet reign in the Blood: Whereas in a Salivation by Mercury given at the Mouth, we strike at the Root; as the Mercury is carry'd off by Spitting, the Symptoms disappear gradually; their *Fomes* is by degrees driven out, and the Nodes die, because the Matter that fed them, existed no longer: So that their Disappearance is a sort of *Land-mark* to us, by which we reasonably guess, their Discontinuance proceeds from no other Cause than an Eradication: When, on the other hand, they are found to disappear, because they are hurry'd into the Vessels with Violence, and run sometimes so violently to the Throat, as to suffocate the Patients before they are aware of the Hazard.

As to the latter Argument, I look upon it as a weak Proof for Friction: It is certainly true, that all Poisons should be carry'd forth thro' the Place by which they enter'd; so that in venomous Bites of any kind whatever, we either wash off the Poison by spirituous Medicines, or by somewhat of a contrary nature to the Poison. Thus, in a suspicion of a virulent

lent *Gonorrhœa*, we advise to wash immediately with a Decoction of *Guciacum*, and to syringe it into the *Urethra*, or to wash with warm Urine, as the *Venetian* Curtizans do, or with *Venice-Treacle* and Vinous Spirits: These often us'd, in time take away the virulent Particles, and hinder Infection. Or, we scarifie, and draw off Blood with Cupping-Glasses; or we burn the bitten Part to the bottom of the Bite. If Poison has been swallow'd, we order Vomits to carry off the Venenous Particles: For in all these Circumstances, the Lodgment of Matter is struck at in the Bud, and is carry'd off, or destroy'd. But I am at a loss to see the Strength of this Reason, when the Blood is once tainted.

IN the Cases mention'd, it is manifest, that the Seat of the Disorder is only *Local*, and is no where but in the Part: Wherefore due regard being had to that Place, the whole Matter, that would corrupt the Mass, is taken away, and the Patients are then out of danger. But as soon as the whole Mass is deprav'd and corrupted, the Application of Mercury is not calling out the Corruption, but repelling it into the Blood, from whence the Parts are tainted, and would be a true Repulsion, if a Salivation did not ensue, or if it were not a true Antidote against the Poison,

LET the Case be stated any how ; it is plain, that the Evacuation is made by a different Passage, for the most part ; and the Rule they make use of for their Defence, proves contrary to what they design.

SETTING aside any Reasoning, would they who favour Friction to raise a Salivation, appeal to Experience, it would be found, that as many are cur'd by Mercury taken as apply'd.

INDEED the Hospitals follow Friction ; but the Gentlemen of nice Practice avoid it ; first, because they find the same good Effects from Swallowing, as from Anointing with Mercury ; and then, because they can determine to a Grain, the Quantity of Mercury given. : Whereas the Frictors are not sure of their Measure. And if I were inclin'd to run into Examples, or to be invidious, I could mention such Miscarriages that have attended Friction, that would not at all contribute to its Honour.

BUT

BUT this I shall avoid, and be so free as to acknowledge, that I use either Indifferently, having found either method effectual; and I generally leave it to the choice of the Patients who are apt to make choice of the latter, upon the Account of a more sudden disappearance of the exterior Symptoms, which serves them for a good Reason to embrace it.

As this Method obliges us to salivate more freely than the internal Way, I prefer the Swallowing of the Remedy, to the Friction. In either Case, we are oblig'd to take great Care of exhausting the Patient too much, lest the Blood grow dry, and lose all its Elastick *Aura*, for then the Globules turn flat, cohere, and grow into a gross or vapid Mass, and the Circulation is at an end. This is profaning the greatest *Arcanum* in Nature: This is an Abuse of the most exalted Operation in Physick, and it betrays an Ignorance which is inexcusable. Can we not Bleed, or Purge, but we must draw off all the Blood and Humours of the Body at once? Can the Professors of this Art find no *Medium* in their Actions? Are they oblig'd to over-act their Parts?

HAVING confin'd my self hitherto to the Point in hand, and discuss'd all that I judge necessary concerning the Question on the Effects of Mercury, on Friction and Salivation, I hope it will not be taken amiss by my Readers, if, as an *Appendix* to the Work, I mark out to them a proper Method for the Cure of the Venereal Disease in all its Stages, yet observ'd. It may be of use to inform them, what sort of Persons they ought to commit themselves to, when they are seized with that Disease, or whether they are likely to expect Success from the Person that undertakes them.

I do this with the same honest View that Governments put out Lights in Shoals and dangerous Harbours, to shew the Sailors when there is Hazard.

THEY who talk of curing the Venereal Disease in an uniform Method, speak at random: Neither Sweating, Purging, Fluxing, Friction nor Specificks will always serve the turn: We must often change our Measures, and sometimes use one, and sometimes another Method, as Occasion requires, in order to gain our Ends.

IT is impossible in so few Words, and in so small a Compass to give Rules how to fit the Doses, how to suit Constitutions and Circumstances; those things must be left to the Discretion of the Experienc'd Practitioners: But these few Lines may serve to curb the Insolent, and to warn the Unwary from Ruin, by dealing with the Empirical Remedies sold at Toy-shops, Booksellers, Cutlers, &c. which all Persons ought to avoid, as they value their Lives.

To descend therefore to Particulars, it will be convenient to commence from a *Gonorrhœa* or *Clap*.

A Gonorrhœa.

THIS is known by a yellowish or greenish Matter running from the Privities of Men or Women, after an impure Embrace, a Sharpness or Heat of Urine, and sometimes an Itching all along the Passages of either Sex.

IN relieving this Symptom, we usually find three Intentions of Cure, *viz.* we must first of all deterge the Part affected; in the next place, digest the Matter; and lastly, we must put a stop to the Flux.

THE

THE first Intention is generally perform'd by Purgatives suited to each Patient's Constitution : For they work also by Urine ; and the Urine impregnated with the Salts of the Purgatives, does wash off the virulent Parts of the Matter : Wherefore prescribe in the following manner :

*R_x Merc. Dulc. gr. x.
M. Pilul. Rudii ℥j.
Resin. Jalap. gr. vj.
Ol. Caryophyllor. q. s.
M. f. Pilul. N^o. iv. sumend. primò Mane
cum Regimine.*

Or,

*R_x. Merc. Dul. gr. x.
Conserv. Cynosbati q. s.
F. Pilul. sumend. horâ somni.*

*R_x. Manna Calabrin. ℥j.
Solvatur in aqua Northalensi ℔j. Elibatur
Mane, super bibend. aquar. earund. ℔ij. cum
Regimine.*

It ought to be observ'd, that these Purgatives must be given, and repeated at proper Distances, till the Matter abates, runs clearer, and

and becomes Ropy : For then it appears that the Glands of the *Urethra* are cleans'd, and are fallen to nearly their natural Compass. This done, we fall to the Work of Digestion, which is done with design to cause all the contain'd and flowing Matter to run off, and thereby to unload quite the tumefy'd Parts ; which we perform in the manner hereafter mention'd.

To Cleanse therefore, is to rid the *Urethra* of all its poisonous Matter : For after an impure Copulation, the *Virus* insinuates it self by Steams, or, as we call them, *Effluvia*, into the whole *Urethra*, which is at that time very open, and apt to receive them : These Steams are prov'd by their effects to be of a corrosive acrimonious Nature ; the whole Channel of the *Urethra* is beset thick with Glands, that do continually moisten that part, in order to hinder the Salts of the Urine to twitch it too much. Now as this Secretion is seiz'd on by this virulent Steam, it first shrivels up the Orifices of these Glands, then corrodes them ; so that they are soon inflam'd, and become an Abscess, greater or less, according to the number thus penetrated ; and then it begins to run Matter. That this is the Case, we easily know ; because, as is usual with other inflam'd and ulcerated

ted Parts, the Patients cannot touch the under parts of the *Penis* or ever sit across with their Legs, but they feel intolerable Pain ; nay, when the *Penis* becomes erected, as it frequently is at this time, and in these Circumstances, especially in the Night, when warm in Bed, the Patients are ready to cry out from the Pain they suffer : Besides, the Matter that issues forth, is fetid, and will even corrode the Linen at some times, and in some Cases ; and therefore there is an Ulcer.

: I know, some are so prejudic'd, and opinionated in their own Sentiments, that they deny that there is any Ulcer at all in the *Urethra* ; but there are too many evident Proofs of this Truth, which this short Sketch will not permit me to demonstrate.

PHYSICK and Diureticks saturate the Blood with Particles fit to stimulate the Bladder, to wash the Passage, and twinge it, so as to throw out great part of the Virulency contained in the Glands ; which, when we have done, and the Force or Operation of the *Stimulus* is over, they settle, and fall to a narrower Compass ; yet not to so natural a size, but that Digestives become necessary. Moreover, these Digestives carry off part from the corrupted Glands ; and the same End might be
answer-

answer'd by deterfive Injections, if we could confide in them : But Physick carries Virulency out of the Blood also : And, as we never can be too secure ; therefore Physick is more to be rely'd on.

WHEREFORE for the sake of Digestion, prescribe in the following manner :

Rx. Bals. Capaib. gutt. x.

Solvatur in q. s. Vitell. Ovi.

Adde aqu. Nephritic. ʒjss.

Syr. è Bals. Tolut. ʒss.

M. f. Haustus, sumend. Mane & sub Vesp.

O R,

Rx. Bals. Lucatell. ʒj.

Conserv. Rosar. vet. ʒjss.

Bals. Peruv. opt. q. s.

M. f. Bolus, sumendus Mane & Vespri.

O R,

Rx. Aq. Petroselin. ʒjss.

Rhapban. C. ʒj.

Syr. Balsam. ʒss.

Sp. Terebinth. gut. xv.

M. f. Haustus, Mane & Vespri sumendus.

THESE Digestives must be continu'd till the Matter is very clear, transparent, and small in Quantity ; after which, we close up the gaping and relax'd Orifices of the Glands, as shall be seen anon.

To digest, is to soften and stimulate the Fibres : For by these two Properties they send forth their abounding Contents, and subside as they run to their natural Size. The emollient Particles relax the Glands, open their Orifices wider, and the gentle stimulating Parts do constantly, tho' gently, twitch and cause an undulating and vibrating Motion ; by which the Contents are forced out.

THIS is a necessary Intention ; because without it the Glands would continue swell'd and gorged with virulent Matter, and by its Demur upon the Parts, would be resorb'd, or suck'd up again into the Juices, and taint the whole Mass ; which too frequently happens to ignorant Bunglers, who neither know the Necessity, nor Use of these Digestives ; which if us'd too maturely, have not their Effect : For Deterfion is generally to be premis'd, as we see in common fordid and putrid Ulcers, which cannot be digested, till they are deterg'd enough. Therefore in this Circumstance a nice Judgment is requir'd, where the

the Case exactly quadrates with an external Ulcer: Fibres corrupted must be first eroded quite, and destroy'd, before we can digest.

THE last Intention is to close up the Orifices of the Glands; which is perform'd with Astringents and Agglutinants, in the following manner:

Rx. Sanguin. Dracon. 3j.
Terræ Japonicæ ʒj.
Croc. Martis astrin. 3℥.
Conserv. Fruct. Cynosb. q. s.
M. f. Pilul. mediocr. quarum sumantur tres
ter in die, superbibendo Haustum aquarum
Bristolienſium.

O R,

Rx. Borac. calcinat. 3j.
Pulv. Coral. rubr. 3℥.
Sacchar. Saturni gr. x.
Syr. Caryophyllor. q. s.
M. f. Bol. N°. iii. quorum sumat unum ter
in die, superbibendo aquarum Bristolienſium
Haustulum.

OR,

O R,

Rz. Gummi Arab. Pulv. ʒj.
Bals. Tolut. gr. vi.
Croc. Mart. astrin. gr. x.
Confect. Analeptic. ʒjss.
Syr. Myrtin. q. s. M. f. Bol. N^o. iii.
quorum sumat unum ter in die, superbibend.
ʒulap. sequent. cochl. vj.

Rz. Aq. Plantag. ʒvj.
Syr. Corallor. ʒj.
Tinct. Antiphthis. ʒij. M. f. ʒulapium.

T H E S E and such like, must be made use
 of to corroborate the gleetings Glands, and
 to prevent their Laxity. But this one Cauti-
 on must be observ'd, namely, that too strong,
 Astringents must be avoided, for this Rea-
 son ; because as they do naturally supply a Li-
 quor to moisten the Passage withal, lest the U-
 rine should give a constant Uneasiness ; so too
 powerful Astringents would put an entire stop
 to this necessary and natural Secretion, and
 create an incurable Strangury. For consider
 how many have felt the Smart, by neglecting
 this Caution ; and have from thence complain'd
 of Strictures, which go under the Name of Ca-
 runcles, and they do never after recover of them.

I T

IT is certain, that in our Cure of *Gonorrhæa*'s this last Intention is absolutely necessary to be regarded: For otherwise a continual Gleet might ensue. Yet on the other hand, we must avoid strong Astringents, and must chuse to effect it by gentle Means, however we are press'd to it by the uneasie Patients.

Astringents gain their Ends by absorbing the Humours, and the Fibres do then purse up of course. And as when Humours being absorb'd, the Fibres do approach to each other; so whatever diverts the Quantity of Humours from the glecting Parts, also greatly helps and contributes to stopping the Flux; because as the Vessels are emptied, they contract of course. So we see Gleans often stopp'd by Rhubarb taken inwardly: And it is much safer to mix Rhubarb with Astringents, than barely and obstinately to curb them by Astringents alone, in order to avoid Caruncles and other Inconveniencies.

WHERE ill Management or Neglect have turn'd a *Gonorrhæa* into a confirm'd Pox; that is, have caus'd the virulent Matter to turn into the Blood; then a Scene of Symptoms are produc'd, that depend on an erosive Acrimony, that eats away the very
Bones;

Bones ; the first Signs of which usually shew themselves by Scabs, of a brown Colour, and a great Breadth, by Pains in the Head, and all over the Body, especially in the Night ; by Ulcers in the Throat and Nose, as also by Bubo's, or Inflammations in the Groin and other Glands ; likewise on the *Penis* and *Glans*, and the Testicles also : And all these turn into Abscesses, and run a sanious Matter : The *Urethra* is very often eaten quite through, as are the Prostate Glands, and the *Vesiculæ Seminales* ; so that a Gleet, and an Effusion of Seed follow, and continue incurable : And the same Diseases happen to Women all round the genital Parts ; Nodes seize upon the Bones, and a long Train of dismal Symptoms attend the Patients, too tedious to enumerate.

THE general Method of Cure, is by Sweating, internal Alteratives, Friction or Salivation : For nothing performs so well in these desperate Cases, save Discharges. It is often beyond the Power of Alteratives alone ; as such, no lasting Change can be wrought upon so stubborn an Acrimony ; it often lifts up its Head again, and in process of time recommence all the Symptoms, till they destroy the Patients. Wherefore in the Sweating Method we may proceed in the following manner :

R. Lign. & Cort. Guiac. aa. ʒʒ.

Sassafras raspat. ʒj.

Uvar. passular. exacin. ʒiij.

*Coquantur lento igne in aq. font. lbvj. ad
lib. iij. Colatur. Sumat ʒiv. omni Mane
sudores provocand. Spiritus Vini fumo in
Lecto, vel in Laconico.*

THIS Method should be continu'd for twenty Days, or more ; because by it the sharp Humours are corrected and expell'd. *Guaiacum*, as I have already hinted, is Gum-mose, and therefore capable of sheathing any Species of Acrimony. It is of a Pepperish Taste, and therefore consists of a volatil Salt ; whence, as the *Virus* of the Pox is of an acid nature, it corrects that Sharpness : And lastly, the putting our selves into a *Bagnio* exhales the corrected Humours ; and by taking care to supply the Patient with Balsamick Food, the Humours are re-in-stated.

CARE must be taken moreover that a Draught of this Decoction also be taken at Bed-time, after a Dose of some proper Alterative; because it insinuates it self gradually into the Fluids, and prepares the Blood to part more readily next Morning with its Contents.

THE highest Method, besides Salivating, is taking Mercury internally, or using it externally, by way of an Alterative; tho' in fact it does not stay much in the Blood: For it runs off either by Stool, Urine or Perspiration, and so is a Discharge made of the putrid Matter.

I need not descend to many Particulars; I shall briefly shew my Readers how these are done. For Example:

*Rx. Mer. Dulc. g. ij, iij, iv.
 Conserv. Flor. Anth. 3℔.
 Syr. Bals. q. s. M. f. Bol. sumend. omn.
 Mane & Vesperis, superbibend. Decoct. Guai-
 ac. tenuis 3vj. Persistat in usu hujus Me-
 thod. per sex Septimanas.*

THE Patient must take care of Cold, and of being salivated. If the Jaws should chance to swell, a Dose or two of Physick, and postponing the Method for three or four Days would prevent it going any higher,

SUCH as like other Methods, may proceed in this manner :

*Rx. Merc. viv. Bals. Sulph. enest. ʒss.
Ung. Sambuci. Axung. Porcin. aa. ʒij.
M. f. Unguentum, cujus ʒi. vel ʒij. illinan-
tur borâ somni Articulis.*

IF we perceive any Swelling of the Jaws or Stench of the Mouth, by rubbing in the Ointment after this manner, then must we forbear for a while, and give a Dose or two of Physick, to carry off the Mercury, which is too much for the Blood, and is searching its way out of the Vessels ; and by these Tokens the Practitioner must guide himself. Some indeed I have known, who never could be salivated. I speak not of such.

THE Highest Method is a *Salivation* ; and to speak Truth, many confirm'd Poxes will yield to no other Method. Let the Frictors say what they please ; I speak by long Experience ; and I have done as great Cures by Alteratives as any other Man ; but often meet with Poxes that can't be cur'd by any other way than by Salivating : 'Tis our *Asylum*, and is perform'd in the following manner :

Rx. Axung. Porcin. ℥iv.
Merc. viv. Terebinth. extinct. 3j.
M. exactissime, cum hoc unguento. Illinan-
tur Mane & Vesperis Articulis usquedum
Genæ tument, Caput dolet, & Pulsus sit ve-
lox, & Saliva cum fœtore exiliat.

O R,

Rx. Calomel. Pulv. gr. x. (xv, xx, 3℥.)
Conserv. Rosar. Rubr. 3j.
Laud. Opiat. gr. j.
Syr. Bals. q. s.
M. f. Bolus sumend. Mane & Vesperis, donec
Saliva effluat.

OR,
 CR,

O R,

*Rx. Turpeth. Mineral. gr. iv, vj, viij.**Conserv. Rosar. Rubr. 3℥.**M. f. Bolus sumend. singulis vel alternis diebus, donec Saliva effluat.*

By these means, the Head, Tongue, Jaws, and Cheeks begin to ach and swell, and at last the Mouth smells, and the Patients begin to drivel and spit. We continue the Spitting till the primary Symptoms disappear; and from time to time we either refresh the Spitting by fresh Rubbing, or giving Mercury, or lessen it by Physick, as occasion requires. Generally speaking, fifteen or twenty Days suffice to cure a Pox. After this is over, either spontaneously, or by giving Physick, &c. the Salivation being over, we order styptick Gargles to close the Glands, and put them into a Diet-Drink of *Guaiacum* for a Month, and send them into a Bagnio to sweat and wash in a warm Bath: And this Caution is very necessary; because it washes off the Particles of Mercury that may stick to the Pores, and exhales it.

It may not be amiss to advertise young Practitioners, what great service may be found in adding a little *Turpeth. Minerale* to Calomel, in some obstinate Cases, and where the Salivation is backward in rising, one Grain of *Turpeth* to fifteen Grains of *Calomel*; which I have found to quicken the Operation of the Calomel beyond a Vomit of the same. And this brings a very remarkable Instance into my Mind. There is now living an honest Apothecary, that can bear me witness of this Case, and to whom I prescrib'd every Medicine during the whole Course. And it was of a Person who had long contracted the Distemper, and often renew'd it, till at length he had lost his *Uvula*, and was almost rotten. In this Case it was to no purpose to give Alteratives, the Cure having been too long neglected: Therefore I propos'd a Salivation as the only Remedy, to which he consented. I began his Cure with Fumigation, the Throat and Tonsils being severely ulcerated. Then I gave Calomel, in order to raise the Spitting; but finding it not come on as I expected, I gave him a Vomit of *Turpeth*, as usual in such Cases; but that not answering, and the Patient being weak, there was no room for Delay: So considering with my self what was to be done, resolv'd to add to each Dose of Calomel one Grain of *Turpeth. Minerale*,
which

which had the desir'd Effect, and procur'd a large Discharge of corrupted Blood, to the Amazement and great Surprize of some who saw it, but to my great Satisfaction ; and from which I prognosticated a certain Cure, and in which I was not deceiv'd, to his Friends and my own Satisfaction.

As to *Nocturnal Pains*, which accompany a Confirm'd Pox, they depend upon the Juices, melted by the Warmth of the Bed : And as Caustick Salts act by Heat and Moisture ; so any Heat causes the corrosive Salts to run *per Deliquium*, and they torment the Patients miserably all Night, and in the Morning go off in Sweats ; They are sometimes remedied in the manner following.

Rx. Pil. Cochiae minor. ʒj.

Merc. Dul. gr. x.

Ol. Anis. gut. v, M. f. Pilul. N°. v.
sumend. cum Regimine primò Mane, & re-
petantur ad duas vel tres vices.

Rx. Gum. Guaiac. gr. vj.

Cinnabar. nativ. gr. iv.

Laud. Opiat. gr. ij.

Conserv. Fruct. Cynosbat. q. s.

M. f. Pilul. N°. iv. sumend. hora somni.

Rx

Rj. Cinnabar. nativ. ʒj.
Opii Thebaic. gr. iv.
Emplast. Diachyl. q. s.
Cum Ol. Saccin. Malaxat.
P. Emplastrum admoveendum.

IN Pains there is a large Quantity of acrimonious Juices, which ought therefore to be exterminated from the Blood. Alteratives are not equal to them, till they are discharged; and these Purgatives must be suited to the Quantity and Strength of the Patient. When this Provision is made, we are to correct these Caustick Salts, partly by Obstructors, partly by alkaline Absorbers, and in the mean while we must endeavour at a Truce with the Pains by Opiates, or the Patients would be destroy'd for want of Rest. And, as they do often fix, some Mercurial Opiates become necessary: But if they are Universal, there is no Occasion for them: We must then come to the grand Cure: But if by fixing on any Part, we have Reason to apprehend a Caries, then Plaisters are useless; we must lay open the Part to come at the Bone, and dress it with proper Medicines to make it exfoliate. If the Bone is cellular and spongy, what is corrupted, must be burnt or rasp'd away, and then cur'd by dry Dressings, till it rises, and then the Ulcer must be cur'd, as in the following Paragraph.

ULCERS

ULCERS arising from a great and corrosive Acrimony do require a Course of Correctives, that is, Purgatives, Sudorificks and *Mercurius Dulcis* taken frequently : For if we give *Mercurius Dulcis* to five Grains, for three or four Nights, and carry it off by proper Catharticks, it helps this Acrimony greatly ; and the Ulcer must be treated according to its State ; that is, it must either be deterg'd with red Precipitate, or it must be deterg'd and digested at the same time with red Precipitate and *Basilicon*, or it may be digested with *Basilicon* alone, or must be incarn'd with a Mixture of *Basilicon* and *Diapompholigos* ; or lastly, it must be cicatriz'd with *Unguentum de Minio*, or with *Desiccativum Rubrum*.

THE *Rationale* of which is easy to comprehend : For where the Fibres are corrupted, as is said above, Digestives cannot penetrate them ; and therefore these Sloughs must either be taken away with a Knife, or corroded by Deterfives ; and then the sound Fibres being laid bare, Digestives apply'd warm to them, open their Orifices, and force them by their stimulating Particles, to run, and unload their sanious Contents : And this Method we continue, till the Lips and adjacent Parts are fallen to a natural Size ; and

P then

then we begin to incarn ; that is, partly to digest, and partly to cicatrise, for the following Reasons, *viz.* We dare not suddenly check this Discharge, lest the Parts should swell thereby again ; and yet we contract gently, lest it always continue to run, and so very cautiously put an end to the Cure.

SWELLINGS of the Testicles generally arise from a Suppression of the Running, and is remedy'd by the following Cataplasin, promising Bleeding, as occasion requires.

Rx. Summitat. Centaur. min. Man. j.

Fol. Malvæ M.ß.

Flor. Sambuci P. vj.

Rosar. Rubr. P. iv.

Coquantur in Aqua font. tustis in mortario ad pulpam, iterum coquantur ; adde farinæ secalinæ quantum sufficit. M. f. Cataplasma admovendum.

So soon as any imprudent Suppression of the Running is attempted, or as any violent Exercise or vehement Catharticks are made use of, these Swellings do frequently happen from the following Reasons, namely, Whatever incites an Afflux of Humours to a Part, stops the Course of Circulation ; and that being once impeded at any Point, the succeeding

ing Blood puffs up the Part into an Inflammation, or some other Tumor. As this is the fundamental Cause of all Tumors, so is it in the Case before us. And as these Ducts must be open'd, partly by Relaxers, partly by Discutients, and partly by Repellents, that restore the lost Elasticity; therefore do we see such a Prescription to succeed.

WHEN a Suppression of the corrupted Matter happens by the untimely use of Astringents, or any other Means, we must endeavour to re-promote the Flux, if possible, to prevent the Inconveniencies that otherwise would ensue. To which purpose prescribe thus:

*Rx. Merc. Dulc. gr. x.
M. Pil. Coch. min. ʒj.
Ol. Caryophyllor. q. s.
M. f. Pilul. N°. iv. sumend. primò Mane
cum Regimine pro re natâ.*

*Rx. Æthiop. Mineral. ʒss.
Conserv. Fruct. Cynosbat. ʒj.
Syr. Caryophyll. q. s.
M. f. Bolus sumend. Mane & sub Vesp.
Diebus à Cathartico vacuis, superbibend.
Haustulum Aqu. Batbon. tepesact.*

Rx. Ol. Lini ʒij.

Succin. ʒss.

M. f. Mistura parti Penis inferiori illinend.
 & subinde injiciatur in Urethram cum Sy-
 ringa.

THUS People too often deliver themselves up to Ignorant or Knavish Pretenders for the Promise of a hasty and cheap Cure; or, are tempted by the plausible Advertisements daily publish'd, to purchase their Ruin at some Toy-shop, Bookseller's or Cutlers Shop; several Instances of which I have lately met with, especially by the late Antisyphiliticon-Balsam, Electuary, &c. sold both at the same Place: Of which, I advise all, who value their future Health, to be well aware.

BUT to return; we see by these Instances, how necessary Detersion and Digestion, by what means soever perform'd, are, in the Case before us. The Poison having enter'd by that Part, ought to find its Exit this same Way, because it is most natural: Nay, if the Flux does not voluntarily promote it self this way, we are oblig'd to promote it by Art: Therefore this Flux is a critical Discharge: For all the Venom can be emptied this way. The longer we keep open venomous Bites, the surer is the Person freed from any ill Consequence.

quences. And this Rule is so general, that they who are the longer in curing, are observ'd to be the most safely cured, if Art interferes : Too great Precipitancy may for the present flatter the Patient ; but the Surprise of a fresh breaking out of the Matter, or its Appearance in other Shapes is terrible.

SHANKERS betoken a *Pox*, for the most part ; and therefore we should be cautious in their Cure. At the same time we cure these Ulcers by topical Remedies, and pursue the same Method as with a Person moderately pox'd ; that is, we purge, give Alteratives, and apply in the following manner.

Rx. Pil. Coch. min. ʒj.

Merc. Dul. gr. x.

Ol. Anis. gut. iv.

*M. f. Pilulæ, N^o. iv. quas sumat primò
Mane cum Regimine ; repetantur tertio quo-
que die usquedum Symptoma hoc dispa-
reat.*

OR,

O R,

*R̄. Cinnab. nativ.**Merc. Dul. aa. ʒj.**Gum. Guaiac. gr. vj.**Conserv. Fruct. Cynosb. ʒj.**Syr. Caryophyl. q. s.**M. f. Bol. N°. iv. quorum sumat unum
omni Mane, superbibend. Decoct. Guaiac. su-
pra memorat. Haustul.**R̄. Unguent. Basilic. ʒss.**Præcipitat. rub. ʒij.**M. f. Unguentum illinendum parti donec
dispareat.*

O R,

*Caustico Lunari erodiatur, tum cum Un-
guento Basilico mist. cum Mercurio præcip-
rubro sanetur.*

I need not add any other *Rationale* on
this Head, than to say, that Physick and Al-
teratives guard the Blood against Infection ; and
as a Shanker is a Tumor caus'd by a strong
Coagulation, and consequently much fix'd, it
ought to be reputed as extraneous, and there-
fore

(III)

fore may be eaten away ; which is a Fact too true to be deny'd, and too evident to be treated otherwise.

VENEREAL *Itches* are stubborn Eruptions, which depend upon the Blood being render'd sharp, corrosive and thick, these Qualities enable it to stand still, and to corrode the miliary Glands, and turn into a running of brown Matter. The nature of the *Virus* in Ulcers is guess'd at from the Colour of the Eruptions.

T H U S, in the Small Pox, where the Pustules are white, they betoken a Blood truly Balsamick ; if brown, or black, a corrosive Matter resides in the Vessels, and there is great Hazard of the Patients Life, tho' they should not have many of them. In this Itch or Scab, we are oblig'd to labour hard to get rid of it ; and whenever we find a Scab stubborn, there is great reason to suspect it a Venereal one. If Children have it, the Parent ought to be suspected of having been under an ill State : If Adults, they themselves may be suspected to have contracted it ; and Enquiry is to be made accordingly. It may be cur'd in the following manner.

Rx. Merc. Dulc. gr. xv.

Scammon. Sulph. ʒss.

Elect. Lenitiv. ʒj.

Ol. Caryophyl. gut. iij.

M. f. Bol. sumend. primò Mane cum Regimine, & repetend. tertio quoque die ad quatuor vices.

Rx. Decoct. Guaiac. supra præscript. ʒvj.

Sumatur bis in die.

Rx. Ung. Alb. Camphorat.

Pomat. aa. ʒj.

Merc. præcipitat. alb. ʒij.

M. f. Unguntum illinendum Mane & Vespèri.

IN this Case Rubbing may be us'd all the time Physick is made use of ; because if the Ointment should attack the Jaws, and raise a Spitting, the Physick will carry it off. However, in general, it may be affirmed, that if such a Method should not succeed, a Salivation becomes necessary.

IN a *Chordee*, where the Ligament of the *Frænum* is shorten'd by the Humours stopp'd in their Circulation hereabouts, and the *Penis*, upon Erection, is greatly in Pain at that Place, We ought, besides the general Method so often mention'd, of Catharticks, and Sudorificks, to use the following *Fotus* or Cataplasim.

Rj. Fol. Malv. Parietar. aa. M.ß.
Flor. Chamomel. Sambuci, aa. P. iv.
F. Fotus, cum quo pars sæpius in die fove-
atur.

O R,

Rj. Rad. Althææ, Lilior. alb. aa. ʒiv.
Flor. Branc. Ursin. Man. j.
Coquantur in Lacte ad Mollitiem.
Adde Medull. Panis alb. ʒß.
Sem. Lini Pulv. ʒij.
Axung. Porcin. ʒiv.
Vitell. Ovov. N°. ij.
Croc. Anglic. P. ʒj.
M. f. Cataplasma.

THIS Fomentation or Cataplasm relaxes the too intense Fibres ; and as soon as they recover their Tone, they of course drive forward the Juices into the Circulation, and then the Retraction ceases.

BUBOES do frequently happen, either from a too early Suppression of the Running, or from a Propagation of the Cause of the Disease ; Nature not finding an Outlet for the Virulent Matter, recoils into the Blood, or is deriv'd into another Channel ; and as it is of an acrimonious and gross Character, it stops and stimulates : Wherefore does a Swelling come on, which rises into an Abscess, which we ought to further the Suppuration of. Hence Catharticks are to be avoided ; because they carry the Humours another way, and thus discharging them is not agreeable for Buboës : But Diaphoreticks are such Remedies as augment the Velocity of the Blood, and hasten Suppuration ; and are therefore commodious in this Case : And agreeable to this, we find all Authority persuading Patients attack'd with Buboës to live high and freely : For by these Means we promote Nature's Work, and encourage the Swelling and Suppuration.

I don't, however, pretend that this Discharge is equal to the Extermination of all the Venereal *Virus* ; but great part will be carry'd off that way, and proper care may be taken of the Remainder.

Proceed therefore thus, first :

*Rx. Cataplasmat. præscript. in Retractione
Penis admoveend. quam calidè Mane &
sub Vesp. quotidie, donec in Abscessum
abeat. Deinde*

*Rx. Basilic. flav. vel nigr. ʒj.
Mercur. Præcipitat. rubr. ʒj.
M. f. Unguentum, quod cum Gossipio vel
Lino carp. admoveatur quotidie Mane
& Vesperis, donec digeratur perfectè, tum
curetur ut Ulcus.*

WHEN you have finish'd Digestion and Incarnation, and you are upon the point of Cicatrising, then give the following Medicines.

Rx. Calomelan. Pulv. ʒj,
Flor. Sulph. ʒij.
Confect. Alkerm. f. o. 3j.
Syr. Caryophyl. q. s.
M. f. Bol. N^o. iij. quorum sumat unum
Mane & Vesper, superbibend. Decoct. Guai-
ac. 3vj.

Rx. Pil. Rudii ʒj.
Resin. Falap. gr. vj.
Ol. Caryophyll. q. s.
F. Pil. v. sumend. tertio quoque die primo
Mane cum Regimine.

PERSIST in this Method till all disap-
 pears.

I know, some are heedless of a *Bubo*, neg-
 lect it, and throw their Patients into a gentle
 Salivation; and if you are fearful that the
 Blood is highly tainted, 'tis a Method com-
 mendable: For altho' it be critical, yet it is
 imperfectly so, and may be diverted.

IN *Ulcers of the Throat*, occasion'd by cor-
roding Matter in the Spittle and Glands, a
Truce must be gain'd by Fumigation, till they
are dry'd, and then a Salivation must be at-
tempted. But if they last, after proper Me-
thods, you must use a Mixture made up in
the following manner, to touch the Part with
often.

Rx. Aq. Rosar. rubr. ℥iv.

Merc. Præcipitat. alb. ʒj.

Sacch. Saturn. ʒss.

*M. f. Mistura, cum quâ pars affecta sæpi-
us lavetur, ope Gossipii tantilli.*

O R,

Rx. Merc. Præcipitat. alb. ʒss.

Sacch. Saturni ʒj.

Mel. Rosar. ʒss.

*M. f. Linimentum Gossipio illinendum, &
Parti ulceratæ sæpius admovend. in die.*

THESE

THESE being some of the principal Symptoms that require proper Assistance; I shall put an end to these Sheets, and inform my Readers, that as soon as I can, I intend to publish a *Second Volume* on this Subject; in which I shall shew, in as plain, but demonstrative a Style as the nature of it will bear, the *Diseases arising from the Venereal Distemper*, and of which it is the Root or Fountain: In which *Treatise* I shall enumerate their Diagnostick and Prognostick Signs, and the proper Methods of Cure to be followed in them. This is a Topick few have hitherto undertaken to the purpose, and yet deserves our serious Consideration, for the Good of the Publick. To their Judgments I shall submit the Performance, whose proper Business it is to take care of the Health of Mankind; and I shall ever submit to correct my Errors, but will spurn at Cavils.



FINIS.

